THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

253

Jackson Tonsorial Head-Quarters
REMOVED!!

THE Republican Family are very respectfully informed, that the head quarters are permanently fixed in Wood street, one door south of the *Sign of Innocents*, or the *Golden Lamb*, and one door north of that *late* and *celebrated Livery Establishment*, formerly managed by that conspicuous *Purvis*, Sergeant Geer, late of the Northern Army of the U. S.

The Jackson Tonsorial Hall, has undergone a thorough repair, which renders it in every respect superior to any establishment of the kind in the western country. His gallery of pictures is suitably arranged, to entertain his friends, external and internal customers will always be displayed, indicative of the honorable profession of *Shaving* and *Curling Hair*, in all its various branches.

Mr. Pratt particularly begs to be remembered to his friends of the Diamond, who have on so many occasions heretofore put themselves under his *Razorial* tuition.—But the unfortunate situation of his late residence, rendered a removal indispensible, as little room enough was left in the *court* end of the city, for the dispensation of the many beauties of *Blackstone*, and the operation of the valuable effusions naturally growing out of *Materia Medica*, and the increasing calls to *Arbitrate*.

He sincerely hopes for a continuance of friendly visits from his south-western friends, as formerly, that he may reciprocate with them on all matters, either of a tonsorial or local political nature, as circumstances may suggest. The present stand is particularly calculated to interest all, and accommodate, in every point of view, the weary traveller and the busy citizen, being in full view of the *Mail Coach*, and *Golden Cross Keys*.

He invites the citizens to observe, that he will take from 40 to 50 gentlemen by the quarter, at reduced prices, who shall enjoy all the excellence of a *keen razor* and sharp scissors—the hair, in all cases where they shave by the quarter, cut gratis.

With due deference to his brother *strops* of christian hue, he still continues to set razors, in his usual style, giving them that fine *cross edge*, a manner of setting razors, the best and surest, bringing them to that keenness which "beggars description."

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Crosswaite & Hunneuk, for a splendid assortment of comic and tragic caricatures, of the *first water*—on their arrival the public will be duly apprised.

From a knowledge of the *Art* and *Mystery*, the *ne plus ultra Magnum Bonum* which he possesses, in shaving and the trimming of hair, acquired by a series of years, he hopes to reap a reasonable share of the public patronage.

References may be had, as to his qualifications in the mysteries of the above art, to the Jackson Bullet-proof Hat-Factory, and to the members of Magistrates' Row, in the Diamond, where Law is dispensed and Justice flows like milk and honey, who will be ever ready to give information to those who lack knowledge as to his removal, &c.

☞ AN APPRENTICE to the above business, will be taken, if he answers the following description: good moral character, 4 feet 11 or 12 inches high, not too corpulent, mild, but sprightly, a hater of garlic, *clean fingered*, from 12 to 14 years of age. A boy of this description will meet with comfortable quarters, and good usage. None other need apply.

E. F. Pratt,
Hair-Dresser.

Done at the J. T. H. in Wood street, 27th day of March, A. D. 1824, and of the Arts, 5824.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

Brigade Orders.

THE ENROLLED MILITIA, residing within the bounds of the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for training and inspection, as follows, viz:

87th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Monday, the 10th,
2d Battalion, on Tuesday, the 11th,
106th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Wednesday, the 12th,
2d Battalion, on Thursday, the 13th,
28th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Friday, the 14th,
2d Battalion, on Monday, the 17th,
61st Regt. 1st Battalion, on Tuesday, the 18th,
2d Battalion, on Wednesday, the 19th,

And the "1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers," on Thursday, the 20th day of May next, at such places as the commandants of the several corps may direct.

Independent Volunteer Corps will meet with the Battalion of Militia in the bounds of which a majority of the company reside.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st B. 15th D. P. M.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3t.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until 1st May, by Robert Stewart or Boyle Irwin, for

Repairing the Turnpike Road,

between Wilkinsburg and Pittsburgh, (in such sections as the contractors may wish:) the Proposals to specify how much the stone will be delivered for by the perch, how much for breaking by the perch, and how much per perch for opening the water tables. Those wishing to contract must be prepared to commence without delay, and continue until their agreement is finished.

April 9, 1824—3t.

☞To Country Merchants.

ON hand and for sale at a very small advance, at HARRIS'S Cash Store, Market-street,

A FEW PIECES OF CHANDARIES

Barnetts and Sheshams,
AND PLAID SILKS.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick, assorted.
300 Weavers' Reeds.—500 lbs. patent Shot.
50 lbs. assorted Sealing Wafers.
40 dozen low priced Bed Cords.
40 do. low priced Pittsburgh manufactured Pen-Knives
Scythes, Sickles, Straw-Knives,—Cow-Bells,—Pipes, &c. &c.

At reduced prices for CASH.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,
DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the following:

150 lbs. Turkey Gum Arabic,
150 " Manna, in sorts
200 " Powd. Peruvian Bark
25 " Ipecacuanha
10 " Silver grain Cochineal
150 " Strong Aqua Fortis
20 " English Ol. Lavender
1000 " Levigated *English* Litharge
150 " Assafœtida
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine.

April 9—6t

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE just received a large and valuable assortment of fresh imported and seasonable

Foreign and Domestic
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

Leghorn and Straw HATS and BONNETS,
Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS
LOOKING GLASSES
Tortoise and Mock Shell and Ivory Combs.

All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms

Wholesale and Retail.

Pittsburgh, April 9—3t.

RICHARD N. KONECKE,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in one of Mr. Holdship's brick stores, on Market street, where he has just received and is now opening

A large and general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash or approved produce.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

5000 pounds prime New Orleans SUGAR.
60 gallons do. MOLASSES.
5 bags do. Green COFFEE.
2 chests Young Hyson Tea.
10 dozen Waldren's and Griffin's corn scythes.
10 do. do. do grass do
10 do. Bowen's do.
12 do. Spades and Shovels.

Likewise on hand,

20,000 lbs. prime quality BACON, put up under his own direction, for this market.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824—3t.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

are now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsay's Hotel; which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

As the above business will be conducted chiefly by Mr. Curtis, with the assistance of my son, I wish to give notice, that I will henceforth attend closely to the duties of Alderman and Notary Public, in the north-east corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esquire, (who has removed a few doors west,) where I will be found at all seasonable hours. I will also attend to drawing Deeds, Indentures, Articles of Agreement, Letters of Attorney, &c. at the shortest notice.

M. B. Lowrie.

April 9—3t.

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

New Spring Goods.

M. S. MASON,
WOOD STREET,

HAS just returned from the eastward, and is now opening, at his

Wholesale Store,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, on the best terms, which he offers for sale, at a small advance, by the *PACKAGE OR PIECE.*

This stock comprises a general and choice assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
MOROCCO HATS, COTTON YARN, &c.

Well worth the attention of Country Merchants.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824.—6t.

A WAY & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Store,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the eastward a very extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

—ALSO,—

Ingrain, Venetian, Stair and Entry
CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS,
A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

An additional supply of the very best
GERMAN BOLTING CLOTHS.

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets,

Ladies' and Children's Morocco
SHOES & BOOTS.

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small Crates,
MACHINE and HAND CARDS,
SHEET-IRON and STEEL,
LINSEED OIL, by the Barrel.

A constant supply of
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Garret's Philadelphia Snuff,
In Kegs and Bladders.

Cloths, Flannels and Wines,
FROM HARMONIE, INDIANA

For which *Good Common Wool* will be received in payment

12 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 2—6t.

The Subscribers

ARE OPENING, AT THEIR NEW STAND, In Wood, between 3d & 4th Streets,

47 PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING a General Assortment, which will be sold by the Piece, at a small advance for Cash or approved notes.

ALSO,

10 Crates Queensware,
Assorted to suit country dealers.

Saml. K. Page & Co.

April 2, 1824—6t.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug & Color Warehouse.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and all dealers in their line, that they have recently received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia,

214 Packages of GOODS,

Which, in addition to their stock on hand, comprises a general assortment of fresh

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and procured on the lowest cash prices, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

On hand, a constant supply of

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Wholesale or by the bottle. Also, SULPHATE QUININE, a celebrated chemical discovery, an effectual cure for the ague

Charles Avery & Co.
Druggists, Corner of Wood & Second-streets

Pittsburgh, March 12—6t

DANCING ACADEMY,
Second-Street.

MR. HOLMES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open his Academy for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite accomplishment of Dancing, at his room in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets,

On Tuesday the 6th inst.

Young Masters and Misses will be attended to from 2 to 5 in the afternoon on Tuesdays and Saturdays—Gentlemen on the evenings of same days.

Mr. H. will always be found at his room, where the terms of tuition will be made known.

April 2, 1824—3t

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	PAR
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	1½
western Reserve,	do
St. Clairsville,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	do
Lancaster,	do
Marietta,	do
Columbus,	do
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20
Kentucky.	
State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	1½
Indiana.	
State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50
Illinois.	
Bank of Illinois	
Missouri.	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	
Tennessee.	
State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do
Michigan Ter.	
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15
N. Carolina.	
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	4½
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do
S. Carolina.	
Charleston 5 & up	3
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4
Georgia.	
State banks, generally, $5 and up.	4½

New York.	
City banks,	par
Troy and Albany 1	dis
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	a
Newburgh,	1
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherry valley,	1
Chenango,	1
Utica bank & Bran.	1
Ontario bk. at Utica,	1
Do. at Canandaigua,	1
Plattsburgh,	3
Maryland.	
Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt. 2	dis
George's County,	1
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do
New Jersey.	
State bank at New Brunswick,	1
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	do
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	do
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	do
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabetht	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	do
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do
Dist. Columbia.	
Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers'bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I & E. Company,	do
Virginia.	
Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Connecticut.	
Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	1 dis.
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do
Massachusets.	
Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	
Other Massachusetts notes	do
Vermont.	
Burlington.	
N. Hampshire.	
Generaly	

NASHVILLE.

The rapid and continued growth of this town, amidst the commercial embarrassments of the times, shows conclusively that such are its local advantages, that it will, in spite of disasters, arrive at vast commercial consequence.

Governor Shelby, who was intimately and personally familiar with the events connected with the early history of this State, remarked when last here, in 1819, that the site upon which Nashville is built, was, in early times, the general rendezvous of the Indian—that when the tide of emigration flowed to the West it also became the place of rendezvous for the whiteman—and that from its first establishment it was a mart of commerce for the country of Cumberland.

Mr. *Timothy Demumbrune*, who is still alive, and resident in this place, aged about 100 years, was the first whiteman who is known to have settled on the bluff. A few winters ago, when the *square* was much covered with people busily engaged in their various pursuits, a gentleman remarked to Mr. Demumbrune, that he had scarcely ever witnessed before so many people on the square at one time. The venerable old man remarked, "before its settlement, I have seen it much more thickly covered with the beasts of the forest!"—*Nashville Whig.*

In January last, Rose Vivier was brought before the criminal court of Paris, charged with having attempted to kill her lover. On trial it appeared that they had been attached to each other for eight years; but instead of exchanging the customary presents usual on such occasions, Rose had loaded her lover with divers gifts, among which she enumerated a chest of drawers, a watch-chain, ring, &c. Hearing that he was on the eve of matrimony with another, she demanded her presents, which her faithless swain refused, but offered to sell (oh, shame!) the ring, that type of their future alliance. Rose took fire at this monstrous insult, and boldly declared that she would finish him if he married without her consent. In spite of her threats he was married the next day.—Rose was nearly as good as her word, for she aimed a blow, with a knife, at his faithless heart, which was fortunately parried without much injury; and the next moment, repenting her violence, she threw herself into his arms. During the trial she wept continually, and kept her eyes fixed on her former lover. It is little to the credit of French gallantry to add, that poor Rose was condemned to hard labor for life, and to be branded as a malefactor!

Congress.

From the Washington Republican.

March 31.—The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the act imposing duties on Imports, Mr. Condict in the chair.

Mr. CLAY resumed his observations by correcting some of the remarks he made yesterday in reference to the tax which Great Britain exacted from her subjects, and which he now stated at only 8 shillings and 7 pence sterling per man, while that paid by the citizens of the United States is 6 shillings. Also with regard to the statement he made, that if by this bill half a million of additional persons were employed, it would add to the positive produce so much as that half million would consume. He enlarged upon this circumstance, and placed in a still stronger light the manifold advantages which must result from the profits which would accrue from half a million of individuals in employment, who would otherwise remain in indolence.

He then took up his argument in reply to the various objections which had been made to the bill. An objection had been raised on the ground that the bill went to coerce labor into a particular channel. He denied that any such would be the effect of the bill. It would create new employments, by securing new markets, and thus would induce manufacturers to labor. He alluded to the general distress which at this time led to hundreds of applications for every vacant office. It was so in the navy, where there was an hundred applications for every midshipman's warrant that was to be granted. It was so at West Point, where applications crowded on the department, and the only difficulty is in the selection. Nay, but a few days ago, because the faithful sentinel who keeps the door of this house was sick, applications crowded in, and the first notice he received of his worthy friend's sickness, was from a hungry applicant, who had watched the motions of his pulse with anxious expectation. He was so shocked at the application, that he had desired the applicant to leave him, and touch no more on such a subject.

Another objection was, that this measure will tend to the accumulation, in a few hands, of great capitals, and is therefore hostile to the genius of our government. He would ask—Does not commerce lead to such accumulation? Have not all your wealthy dwellers in large cities accumulated capital by this means? How did the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, at the head of the naval committee, who addressed the House the other day, acquire his great capital, but by commerce? And by agriculture, your Hamptons, and other wealthy citizens of the South, have acquired their property. And your professional men, by the exercise of their talents, in their respective professions, have also thus acquired their wealth. And why should not the manufacturer?—Did gentlemen wish to introduce the Lacedemonian policy, and keep us always poor?

Another objection was, that manufactures cannot flourish here, on account of the dearness of labor, the want of machinery, and want of capital. The arguments of the opponents of the bill seemed to be very inconsistent. Sometimes the objection is founded on the fear of wealth, and sometimes on the presence of poverty. He had yesterday adverted to the subject of the dearness of labor. He was proceeding to remark upon the want of machinery, when

Mr. *Barbour* rose to explain that he intended to convey, not an impression that there was no machinery in the country, but that those who had capital would find machinery, while those who had not capital, would be subjected to the disadvantages incident upon a want of machinery.

Mr. *Clay* resumed. He was glad the gentleman from Virginia had allowed that there was capital in the country. We have only, then, to resort to the same means, to the same skill and industry with other nations; to arrive at the same elevation with them.—He adverted to the predictions which had been made before the war, founded on a want of confidence in the resources, the enterprize and valor of Americans, and which had all been falsified by the results; and called on gentlemen no longer to show this injurious mistrust of the ability of the country, with these facts in their memory.

Another objection was, that when a favorable state of things shall exist in society, manufactures will arise of themselves, without stimulus; and that it is therefore impolitic in the government to interfere. In other words this is to say, leave manufactures and trade to themselves; and against such policy he contended. No manufacturing nation ever arose to prosperity and wealth without protection. He did not know exactly if he could explain always how this had happened; but it had been so; and we would as soon say we ought not to bask in the sun-beam because we could not agree as to the cause by which the heat was produced, as to refuse to avail ourselves of protection, merely because we could not, while sensible of its generous warmth, agree as to the cause. The honorable Speaker then read an extract from that mint of Philadelphia, Mathew Cary, who certainly was entitled to great praise for his disinterested industry and diligence. He would ask what nation has succeeded in her manufactures, which has failed to protect them? After going, at some length, into the advantages of protection, he proceeded to explain causes which would put down our manufactories, unless protected. They might be put down by design. Great Britain might throw in her manufactures, even to the amount of millions, at a certain loss, with a view to put down our manufactures, and secure to herself an ultimate profit. The cotton bagging establishments in Kentucky, were for some time frustrated by the Dundee and Inverness manufacturers. It was not a competition, as had been erroneously stated, between Kentucky and Inverness and Dundee, but between the two Scotch towns, protected by all the power of the British government, and a few unprotected villages in Kentucky.

Another objection urged was, that manufactures were already extensively protected; and it had been attempted to prove that they were protected to the amount of eight millions. Even were it so, he would contend for the continuance of a similar policy, and steady increase of protection.

Another objection was, that the prohibitory policy which this bill establishes, is too late, and that it is about to be commenced, when other nations are about to abandon it. He would appeal to his imperial majesty in refutation of this argument. He had told us that France, England, and other nations, would adhere to this policy. He therefore would have us adopt a similar policy.

Mr. *Barbour* explained, that in a ministerial expose which was published in a pamphlet form, the British minister had declared that they were fully impressed with the necessity of giving every freedom to trade. They had acted on this impression, in throwing open their East India trade to British citizens generally.

Mr. *Clay* stated, that he was well aware of these facts; but he contended that in these instances, the policy of Great Britain had been directed to some especial object, and that it would not be quoted as evidence of her determination to abandon the prohibitory system. When she could admit freely the cottons of America, the silks of France, &c. then the argument might be sustained, but not until then.—But even if the gentleman from Virginia could have shown that England had determined to abandon the prohibitory system, he would only have shown that a nation under given circumstances, would so act; and that it was adopted only because protection had there fulfilled all its purposes.—Let us naturalize the arts. Let us try them, as we have the population from Europe and them, when, by our home policy, we have placed ourselves on an equality with England, let gentlemen bring forward, as an argument, this fact, if England ever should abandon the policy by which she had [illegible] at the expense of all the rest of the world.

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From a knowledge of the *Art* and *Mystery*, the *ne plus ultra Magnum Bonum* which he possesses, in shaving and the trimming of hair, acquired by a series of years, he hopes to reap a reasonable ishare of the public patronage.

Reference may be had, as to his qualifications in the mysteries of the above art, to the Jackson Bullet-proof Hat-Factory, and to the members of Magistrates' Row, in the Diamond, where Law is dispensed and Justice flows like milk and honey, who will be ever ready to give information to those who seek knowledge as to his removal, &c

☞ AN APPRENTICE to the above business, will be taken, if he answers the following description: good moral character, 4 feet 11 or 12 inches high, not too corpulent, mild, but sprightly, a hater of garlic, *clean fingered*, from 12 to 14 years of age. A boy of this description will meet with comfortable quarters, and good usage. None other need apply.

E. F. Pratt,
Hair-Dresser.

Done at the J. T. H. in Wood street, 27th day of March, A. D 1824, and of the Arts, 5824.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

Brigade Orders.

THE ENROLLED MILITIA, residing within the bounds of the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for training and inspection, as follows, viz:

87th Regt 1st Battalion, on Monday, the 10th,
2d Battalion, on Tuesday, the 11th,
106th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Wednesday, the 12th,
2d Battalion, on Thursday, the 13th,
28th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Friday, the 14th,
2d Battalion, on Monday, the 17th,
61st Regt. 1st Battalion, on Tuesday, the 18th,
2d Battalion, on Wednesday, the 19th,

And the "1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers," on Thursday, the 20th day of May next, at such places as the commandants of the several corps may direct.

Independent Volunteer Corps will meet with the Battalion of Militia in the bounds of which a majority of the company reside.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st B. 15th D. P. M.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3t.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until 1st May, by Robert Stewart or Boyle Irwin, for

Repairing the Turnpike Road,

between Wilkinsburgh and Pittsburgh, (in such sections as the contractors may wish:) the Proposals to specify how much the stone will be delivered for by the perch, how much for breaking by the perch, and how much per perch for opening the water tables. Those wishing to contract must be prepared to commence without delay, and continue until their agreement is finished.

April 9, 1824—3t.

☞To Country Merchants.

ON hand and for sale at a very small advance, at HARRIS'S Cash Store, Market-street,

A FEW PIECES OF CHANGEABLE
Sarsenets and Sensshaws,
AND PLAID SILKS.
—ALSO—

1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick, assorted.
300 Weavers' Reeds.—500 lbs. patent Shot.
50 lbs. assorted Sealing Wafers.
40 dozen low priced Bed Cords.
40 do. low priced Pittsburgh manufactured Pen-Knives
Scythes, Sickles, Straw-Knives,—Cow-Bells,—Pipes, &c. &c.

At reduced prices for CASH.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,

DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the following:

150 lbs. Turkey Gum Arabic,
150 Manna, in sorts
200 Powd. Peruvian Bark
25 " Ipecacuanha
10 Silver grain Cochineal
150 Strong Aqua Fortis
20 English Oil Lavender
1000 Levigated *English* Litharge
150 Asafœtida
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine.

April 9—6t

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE just received a large and valuable assortment of fresh imported and seasonable

Foreign and Domestic
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

Leghorn and Straw HATS and BONNETS,
Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS
LOOKING GLASSES
Tortoise and Mock Shell and Ivory Combs.

All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms

Wholesale and Retail.

Pittsburgh, April 9—3t.

RICHARD N. KONECKE,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in one of Mr. Holdship's brick stores, on Market street, where he has just received and is now opening

A large and general assortment of fresh
DRY GOODS,

which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash or approved produce.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

5000 pounds prime New Orleans SUGAR.
60 gallons do. MOLASSES.
5 bags do. Green COFFEE.
2 chests Young Hyson Tea.
10 dozen Waldren's and Griffin's corn scythes.
10 do. do. do grass do
10 do. Bowen's do.
12 do. Spades and Shovels.

Likewise on hand,

20,000 lbs. prime quality BACON, put up under his own direction, for this market.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824—3t.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of
LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Are now opening, a well selected assortment of
GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsay's Hotel; which they offer for sale on liberal terms They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

As the above business will be conducted chiefly by Mr. Curtis, with the assistance of my son, I wish to give notice, that I will henceforth attend closely to the duties of Alderman and Notary Public, in the north-east corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esquire, (who has removed a few doors west,) where I will be found at all seasonable hours. I will also attend to drawing Deeds, Indentures, Articles of Agreement, Letters of Attorney, &c. at the shortest notice.

M. B. Lowrie.

April 9—3t.

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

New Spring Goods.

M. S. MASON,
WOOD STREET,

HAS just returned from the eastward, and is now opening, at his

Wholesale Store,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, on the best terms, which he offers for sale, at a small advance, by the *PACKAGE OR PIECE.*

This stock comprises a general and choice assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
MOROCCO HATS, COTTON YARN, &c.

Well worth the attention of Country Merchants.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824—6t.

A WAY & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Store,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the eastward a very extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS.
—ALSO,—

Ingrain, Venetian, Stair and Entry
CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS,
A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

An additional supply of the very best
GERMAN BOLTING CLOTHS.
Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets,
Ladies' and Children's Morocco
SHOES & BOOTS.

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small Crates,
MACHINE and HAND CARDS,
SHEET-IRON and STEEL,
LINSEED OIL, by the Barrel.

A constant supply of
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Garret's Philadelphia Snuff,
In Kegs and Bladders.
Cloths, Flannels and Wines,
FROM HARMONIE, INDIANA

For which *Good Common Wool* will be received in payment

12 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 2—6t.

The Subscribers

ARE OPENING, AT THEIR NEW STAND, In Wood, between 3d & 4th Streets,

47 PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING a General Assortment, which will be sold by the Piece, at a small advance for Cash or approved notes.

ALSO,

10 Crates Queensware,

Assorted to suit country dealers.

Saml. K. Page & Co.

April 2, 1824—6t.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug & Color Warehouse.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and all dealers in their line, that they have recently received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia,

214 Packages of GOODS,

Which, in addition to their stock on hand, comprises a general assortment of fresh

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and procured on the lowest cash prices, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

On hand, a constant supply of
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Wholesale or by the bottle. Also, SULPHATE QUININE, a celebrated chemical discovery, an effectual cure for the ague

Charles Avery & Co.
Druggists, Corner of Wood & Second-streets

Pittsburgh, March 12—6t

DANCING ACADEMY,
Second-Street.

MR. HOLMES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open his Academy for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite accomplishment of Dancing, at his room in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets,

On Tuesday the 6th inst.

Young Masters and Misses will be attended to from 2 to 5 in the afternoon on Tuesdays and Saturdays—Gentlemen on the evenings of same days.

Mr. H. will always be found at his room, where the terms of tuition will be made known.

April 2, 1824.—3t

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	1½
western Reserve,	do
St. Clairsville,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	do
Lancaster,	do
Marietta,	do
Columbus,	do
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20
Kentucky.	
State Bk & Bran.	6
Maysville,	1½
Indiana.	
State Bank at Vin	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50
Illinois.	
Bank of Illinois	
Missouri.	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	
Tennessee.	
State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do
Michigan Ter.	
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15
N. Carolina.	
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	4½
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do
S. Carolina.	
Charleston 5 & up	3
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4
Georgia.	
State banks, generally, $5 and up.	4½

New York.	
City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	
Newburgh,	1
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherry valley,	1
Chenango,	1
Utica bank & Bran.	1
Ontario bk. at Utica,	1
Do. at Canandaigua,	1
Plattsburgh,	3
Maryland.	
Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis
George's County,	1
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do
New Jersey.	
State bank at New Brunswick,	1
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	do
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	do
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	do
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabeth	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	do
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do
Dist. Columbia	
Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do
Virginia.	
Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Connecticut.	
Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	1 dis.
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do
Massachusets.	
Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	
Other Massachusetts notes	do
Vermont.	
Burlington.	
N. Hampshire.	
Generaly	

NASHVILLE.

The rapid and continued growth of this town, amidst the commercial embarrassments of the times, shows conclusively that such are its local advantages, that it will, in spite of disasters, arrive at vast commercial consequence.

Governor Shelby, who was intimately and personally familiar with the events connected with the early history of this State, remarked when last here, in 1819, that the site upon which Nashville is built, was, in early times, the general rendezvous of the Indian—that when the tide of emigration flowed to the West it also became the place of rendezvous for the whiteman—and that from its first establishment it was a mart of commerce for the country of Cumberland.

Mr. *Timothy Demumbrune*, who is still alive, and resident in this place, aged about 100 years, was the first whiteman who is known to have settled on the bluff. A few winters ago, when the *square* was much covered with people busily engaged in their various pursuits, a gentleman remarked to Mr. Demumbrune, that he had scarcely ever witnessed before so many people on the square at one time. The venerable old man remarked, "before its settlement, I have seen it much more thickly covered with the beasts of the forest!"—*Nashville Whig.*

In January last, Rose Vivier was brought before the criminal court of Paris, charged with having attempted to kill her lover. On trial it appeared that they had been attached to each other for eight years; but instead of exchanging the customary presents usual on such occasions, Rose had loaded her lover with divers gifts, among which she enumerated a chest of drawers, a watch-chain, ring, &c. Hearing that he was on the eve of matrimony with another, she demanded her presents, which her faithless swain refused, but offered to sell (oh, shame!) the ring, that type of their future alliance. Rose took fire at this monstrous insult, and boldly declared that she would finish him if he married without her consent. In spite of her threats he was married the next day.—Rose was nearly as good as her word, for she aimed a blow, with a knife, at his faithless heart, which was fortunately parried without much injury; and the next moment, repenting her violence, she threw herself into his arms. During the trial she wept continually, and kept her eyes fixed on her former lover. It is little to the credit of French gallantry to add, that poor Rose was condemned to hard labor for life, and to be branded as a malefactor.

Congress.

From the Washington Republican.

March 31.—The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the act imposing duties on Imports, Mr. Condict in the chair.

Mr. CLAY resumed his observations by answering some of the remarks he made yesterday in reference to the tax which Great Britain exacted from her subjects, and which he now stated at only 3 shillings and 7 pence sterling per man, while that paid by the citizens of the United States is 6 shillings. Also with regard to the statement he made, that if by this bill half a million of additional persons were employed, it would add to the positive produce so much as that half million would consume. He enlarged upon this circumstance, and placed in a still stronger light the manifold advantages which must result from the profits which would accrue from half a million of individuals in employment, who would otherwise remain in indolence.

He then took up his argument in reply to the various objections which had been made to the bill. An objection had been raised on the ground that the bill went to coerce labor into a particular channel. He denied that any such would be the effect of the bill. It would create new employments, by securing new markets, and thus would induce manufacturers to labor. He alluded to the general distress which at this time led to hundreds of applications for every vacant office. It was so in the navy, where there was an hundred applications for every midshipman's warrant that was to be granted. It was so at West Point, where applications crowded on the department, and the only difficulty is in the selection. Nay, but a few days ago, because the faithful sentinel who keeps the door of this house was sick, applications crowded in and the first notice he received of his worthy friend's sickness, was from a hungry applicant, who had watched the motions of his pulse with anxious expectation. He was so shocked at the application, that he had desired the applicant to leave him, and touch no more on such a subject.

Another objection was, that this measure will tend to the accumulation, in a few hands, of great capitals, and is therefore hostile to the genius of our government. He would ask—Does not commerce lead to such accumulation? Have not all your wealthy dwellers in large cities accumulated capital by this means? How did the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, at the head of the naval committee, who addressed the House the other day, acquire his great capital, but by commerce? And by agriculture, your Hamptons, and other wealthy citizens of the South, have acquired their property. And your professional men, by the exercise of their talents, in their respective professions, have also thus acquired their wealth. And why should not the manufacturer?—Did gentlemen wish to introduce the Lacedemonian policy, and keep us always poor?

Another objection was, that manufactures cannot flourish here, on account of the dearness of labor, the want of machinery, and want of capital. The arguments of the opponents of the bill seemed to be very inconsistent. Sometimes the objection is founded on the fear of wealth, and sometimes on the presence of poverty. He had yesterday adverted to the subject of the dearness of labor. He was proceeding to remark upon the want of machinery, when

Mr. *Barbour* rose to explain that he intended to convey, not an impression that there was no machinery in the country, but that those who had capital would find machinery, while those who had not capital, would be subjected to the disadvantages incident upon a want of machinery.

Mr. *Clay* resumed. He was glad the gentleman from Virginia had allowed that there was capital in the country. We have only, then, to resort to the same means, to the same skill and industry with other nations; to arrive at the same elevation with them.—He adverted to the predictions which had been made before the war, founded on a want of confidence in the resources, the enterprize and valor of Americans, and which had all been falsified by the results; and called on gentlemen no longer to show this injurious mistrust of the ability of the country, with these facts in their memory.

Another objection was, that when a favorable state of things shall exist in society, manufactures will arise of themselves, without stimulus; and that it is therefore impolitic in the government to interfere. In other words this is to say, leave manufactures and trade to themselves; and against such policy he contended. No manufacturing nation ever arose to prosperity and wealth without protection. He did not know exactly if he could explain always how this had happened; but it had been so; and we would as soon say we ought not to bask in the sun-beam because we could not agree as to the cause by which the heat was produced, as to refuse to avail ourselves of protection, merely because we could not, while sensible of its generous warmth, agree as to the cause. The honorable Speaker then read an extract from that mint of Philadelphia, Mathew Cary, who certainly was entitled to great praise for his disinterested industry and diligence. He would ask what nation has succeeded in her manufactures, which has failed to protect them? After going, at some length, into the advantages of protection, he proceeded to explain causes which would put down our manufactories, unless protected. They might be put down by design. Great Britain might throw in her manufactures, even to the amount of millions, at a certain loss, with a view to put down our manufactures, and secure to herself an ultimate profit. The cotton bagging establishments in Kentucky, were for some time frustrated by the Dundee and Inverness manufacturers. It was not a competition, as had been erroneously stated, between Kentucky and Inverness and Dundee, but between the two Scotch towns, protected by all the power of the British government, and a few unprotected villages in Kentucky.

Another objection urged was, that manufactures were already extensively protected; and it had been attempted to prove that they were protected to the amount of eight millions. Even were it so, he would contend for the continuance of a similar policy, and steady increase of protection.

Another objection was, that the prohibitory policy which this bill establishes, is too late, and that it is about to be commenced, when other nations are about to abandon it. He would appeal to his imperial majesty in refutation of this argument. He had told us that France, England, and other nations, would adhere to this policy. He therefore would have us adopt a similar policy.

Mr. *Barbour* explained, that in a ministerial exposé which was published in a pamphlet form, the British minister had declared that they were fully impressed with the necessity of giving every freedom to trade. They had acted on this impression, in throwing open their East India trade to British citizens generally.

Mr. *Clay* stated, that he was well aware of these facts; but he contended that in these instances, the policy of Great Britain had been directed to some especial object, and that it could not be quoted as evidence of her determination to abandon the prohibitory system. When she could admit freely the cottons of America, the silks of France, &c. then the argument might be sustained, but not until then.—But even if the gentleman from Virginia could have shown that England had determined to abandon the prohibitory system, he would only have shown that a nation under given circumstances, would so act; and that it was adopted only because protection had there fulfilled all its purposes.—Let us naturalize the arts. Let us try them, as we have the population from Europe; and then, when, by our home policy, we have placed ourselves on an equality with England, let gentlemen bring forward, as an argument, this fact, if England ever should abandon the policy by which she had enriched herself at the expense of all the rest of the world,

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1824.

Report,

Of the Pittsburgh Female Bible Society.

UNDER the smiles of a kind and benignant Providence, the managers of the Female Bible Society of Pittsburgh, find themselves arrived at that period, when it becomes their duty to lay before you a brief statement of their proceedings during the second year of their operations. And while your hearts in mind that the humble service to which the devoted female copies is a subsidiary one, you will not be disappointed though no stupendous victories have marked our timid steps; but content and thankful if, through our instrumentality, an enemy is routed, and that sun has risen by whose luminary darkness the whole earth shall at length bloom as the Paradise of God.

All our operations are indeed domestic, and though in this great work of benevolence the "child is the world," and our charities must ultimately extend to every clime, yet who can think it a crime to feel a livelier concern for the destitute strangers of our neighborhood and them whom Providence has cast within the limits of our own country?

We know indeed, that to hear the Bible eulogized by the lips of those whose hearts are not influenced by its sacred principles—to see it in the families who walk not by its light—and to find the hand of charity extended to aid in its dissemination, while that heart is closed against the subjects it presents, is not uncommon. But that which speaks more than volumes of its value and preciousness, is the eager, trembling hand extended to receive the long absent blessing—the tearful eye, with which a hasty glance is cast at its pages—and the tremulous voice, which acknowledges it, and the Saviour in it revealed, to be "Heaven's *last best* gift to man."

Thus to see the Bible received and prized by their recipients, has been the happiness of some of your managers. To believe that through their instrumentality the aged have had their descent to the tomb made joyful—the widow and the orphan brought to cast their care upon the Lord—the afflicted found a solace under sorrows which the world could not yield—the vicious reclaimed—and sinners of every description turned from the error of their ways, is sufficient encouragement to persevere. In many cases, however we have not been thus favored. In some it seems to have been not even desired, and the proffered gift rejected; while others receive it with such thankless indifference as leaves us in painful doubt whether it will be even perused. But though we find occasion for regrets, we are also gratified that the cause in which we are engaged is so justly, and so generally appreciated.

Your managers find their chief encouragement not in the rapid progress or the vast extension of their operations, but in their steady, undeviating purpose, and the unanimity of feeling that has generally prevailed. We have indeed to regret the occasional withdrawment of some of our subscribers, and the removal of others. One expressing a wish to withdraw, was influenced to continue by the perusal of a few copies of your monthly extracts, which were placed in her hands; and another, who had withdrawn, expressed her wish again to subscribe, for she said she *had never prospered since she withdrew*. A few are at times added to our subscription list, and the application for Bibles frequent. It was the opinion of some, that the existence of two Bible Societies for some time in successful operation, rendered the existence of a third quite unnecessary. Though much had been accomplished by the unremitted zeal, and assiduity of these institutions, we still find much ground to occupy. At their very doors your managers sometimes find a family with only a testament or a small part of a bible, and the rapid increase of our population, and of emigrants to the west, presents us with frequent opportunities for the distribution of your charities. They have also been recently informed, that within a few miles of our city, in a small neighborhood, where several families may be found destitute of the sacred volume. And even if our own part of the country were fully supplied, through the efforts of societies previously existing, it is to be recollected that the heathen are still unblessed, and unenlightened—that it is the *Bible* which is to penetrate the gloom of the forest, to tell the Indian of that great and Good Spirit whose glory rests upon the face of the silent wilderness. It is the *Bible* which is saying to the distant North "give up," and to the remote South "keep not back" while it is bringing the sons of salvation from afar, and the daughters of Zion from the ends of the earth.

From the statement of our Treasurer, it appears, that there were in her hands at the close of the last year 50 dollars and 66 cents—that since that time she has received 166 dollars and 30½ cents, making a total of 213 dollars and 5½ cents. Of this sum 80 have been sent as a donation to the parent society, and 81 dollars and 71 cents have been expended in the purchase of bibles, and 51 dollars and 34½ cents remain at this time in the treasury. There were on hand at the commencement of the year, 130 bibles, and 138 testaments—and the society has since received 150 bibles and 177 testaments, making a total of 280 bibles, and 315 testaments. Of this number, 155 bibles, and 175 testaments have been distributed, leaving on hand, at the present time, for future distribution, 125 bibles and 140 testaments.

Of those distributed, twenty-four German testaments, eighteen English bibles, and six English testaments, were applied for from Harmony, in this state. Four of the testaments were given to the father of eleven children, for the use of his four eldest boys at school, for which they promised to pay in the course of the winter, in brooms and mats of their own making. Twelve bibles and as many testaments were sent to Augusta, in Kentucky, upon application, and a considerable number to supply, upon application, the various Sabbath Schools in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the country adjacent.

In recurring to our depository, we would not cease to remember, with warmest emotions of gratitude, how recently it has been replenished, by another generous donation, from our Parent Institution, of a hundred bibles and the same number of testaments.

Upon reviewing the transactions of the last year, we have, on the whole, much cause of gratitude. Our service must be silent, persevering, and unassuming; our prayers zealous, fervent, and unceasing; and our contributions prompt, and liberal, and we shall ensure success to our infant institution. We trust much, under God, to the fostering care of our Parent Society, and desire to tender for past favors our grateful acknowledgments. Vast and unbounded as are its operations, its feeblest and most dependent auxiliaries are remembered with a liberality unequalled. We trust it will ever be our pleasure to contribute our feeble aid to become instrumental in lighting up those preparatory, gladsome rays, by which the full refulgence of the latter day glory shall be ushered in. Though limited our sphere, we remember the names of Martha and Mary, of Phebe and Dorcas and Lydia, of whose services grateful mention was made for their charities, though eclipsed by the splendour of those victories which the apostles, by their preaching and their miracles, achieved.

E. SWIFT, Cor. Sec'y.

Caution.—We have good authority for stating that there are in circulation, in this city, a number of *Counterfeit Notes on the Bank of Geneva, N. Y.*—They are of the denomination of *Two Dollars*, and are so well executed as to elude detection by a common observer.—*Mercury.*

Considerable excitement has been created in Connecticut, by a letter from one of Mr. Crawford's clerks to the collector of the customs at Middletown, in which the clerk inquires of the collector, if the Sentinel, "a paper, the co-operation of which was very desirable, could not be stolen to *do its duty*?"—The letter was lying upon the ground when found. It is dated October 10th, and, accordingly, on the 20th of the same month, the Sentinel, which had previously been an advocate for Mr. Adams, began to "do its duty," by supporting Crawford and the caucus. A town meeting was called, to which the letter was submitted, and a report adopted, reprobating, in the strongest terms, such proceedings.

The clerk of Mr. Crawford to whom the business of electioneering for him in Philadelphia was entrusted, has absconded, leaving a note behind him, stating that he was going to Europe, and that he had spent all the money he had received for the purpose, and more too, in the service of his employer.

IN SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An act to provide more effectually for the improvement of the poor, and for laying the foundation of a general system of education throughout this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the citizens of each township, ward and borough, within the respective counties of this commonwealth, with the exception hereinafter mentioned, who are qualified to vote for members of assembly, shall, on the Friday preceding the third Tuesday in the month of March next ensuing the passage of this act, at the place where they were last accustomed to vote, ward or borough, elect three reputable citizens to be called school men, to discharge the duties hereinafter directed, within the township, ward or borough for which they shall have been so elected, except the said school men shall be elected for the term of one year, another for the term of two years, and another for the term of three years; and every citizen voting at such election shall, at the time of voting, designate the term that he intends such school man, by him voted for, shall serve; and annually thereafter the citizens of each township, ward or borough, qualified as aforesaid, shall, on the day and at the place aforesaid, elect one reputable citizen, in the room of him whose term of office is about to expire, to discharge the duties of a school man under this act, who shall continue in office three years; and the business to be held by virtue of this act shall be conducted in the same manner as the election of constables throughout the commonwealth is by law conducted and holden, by the same persons who may by law be authorized to hold the constables election in each township, ward or borough; and it shall be the duty of the constable of each ward township or borough to give at least ten days notice of the time and place of holding such and every election under this act, by written or printed handbills, put up at five or more of the most public places in such township, ward or borough; and the judges of such election shall make out a separate return of the person or persons elected to the office of school men, which shall be delivered by the constable of the township ward or borough, to the county commissioners, at or before the next regular county court; and the said constable shall also, within five days after such election, notify in writing the person or persons who may have been elected, of his or their election to the office of school men; and on failure of the constable of any ward, township or borough, to perform any of the duties enjoined upon him by this act, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be sued for by the school men of such township, ward or borough, in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, before a justice of the peace or alderman, and to be applied by them towards paying for the tuition of the poor children in such township, ward or borough, in which suit any citizen thereof shall be a competent witness; and if any vacancy shall occur in the office of school man, by the death or removal from the township, ward or borough, of any person or persons who may have been elected to that office, the next or any subsequent court of quarter sessions shall appoint a reputable citizen to fill such vacancy until the next election, when it shall be filled by the citizens of such township, ward or borough, under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2 [If a township, &c. shall neglect to elect, the judges of the court of quarter sessions shall appoint school men.]

Sec. 3. That when any school man shall be elected or appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, he shall, without delay, take an oath or affirmation before a judge or justice of the peace of the proper county, well and faithfully to execute the duties of school man, for his proper district with fidelity, and if any school man so elected or appointed, shall refuse to serve as such, or having taken upon himself the office, shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties in this act enjoined upon him, such person, for every offence herein before mentioned shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the name of the proper county, as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable, and to be paid to the treasurer of the county, for the aid of the education of the poor. *Provided*, That when any township or borough which has a school fund, agreeably to the further provisions of this act, the sum before mentioned shall be paid to the proper school men of the township or borough in aid of the said fund. *And provided further*, That no one person shall be compelled to serve as school man more than one term in any period of nine years.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties within this commonwealth, at the time of issuing their precepts to the assessors, annually to direct and require the assessor of each and every township, ward or borough, to receive from the parents, guardians or next friend, the names of all the children between the ages of six and fourteen years, who reside therein, and whose parents, guardian or next friend are poor, and unable to pay for their education; and the said assessors are hereby required to make out correct lists of the names of such poor children as they shall have received, noting the age of each, and to deliver the same to one of the school men of their respective township, ward or borough, on or before the first day of April in each and every year, or as soon thereafter as any school man shall be appointed for such township, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect thereof, to be sued by the said school men in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of like amount are recoverable, before an alderman or justice of the peace, and to be applied by the school men towards paying for the tuition of the poor children, in which suit any citizen of the borough, township, ward or county, shall be a competent witness. And the school men of each and every township, ward and borough, shall meet at the place where their township, ward or borough elections are usually held, on the third Saturday of April, or on any subsequent day in every year, of which meeting they shall give ten days notice by advertisements put up in six or more of the most public places within the said township, ward or borough, and they shall hear all such persons as shall apply for alterations or additions of names, in the aforesaid list of poor children; and make such alterations or additions as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and agreeable to the true intent and meaning of this act. The said school men may also meet on their own adjournment, at such place, and at such times as they shall think necessary and convenient for the transaction of the business appertaining to their office.

Sec. 5. That the said school men, after having adjusted the list of the names of all such poor children of their township, ward or borough, as shall have come to their knowledge by information or otherwise, shall transmit a correct copy of such list to the commissioners of the proper county, on or before the first day of June. But the said school men, or a majority of them, may make alterations or additions to the said list, as often as they shall think necessary and proper—they giving the commissioners of the proper county notice of such alterations or additions, at any time within three months from the time of making such alterations or additions.

Sec. 6. That the said school men shall superintend the education of all such poor children as aforesaid, within the township, ward or borough for which they shall have been elected; and direct their parents, guardians, or next friend, to send them to the most convenient school, and the said school men shall furnish the said children with all necessary books and stationary; they shall visit the said school or schools as often as they shall think necessary, and cause the said children to be properly taught and treated, as all other children are treated at the said school, or cause them to be sent to such other schools as they may think most proper; and every teacher of such poor children as aforesaid, shall keep a correct account of the number of days such poor child or children shall have been taught by him or her, and once in every three months present the said account to the school men of the township, ward or borough in which such child or children reside, any two of whom may settle the said account, and if they believe it to be just and reasonable, and agreeable to the usual rates of tuition in the said school, they shall make out a bill for the same, noting the names of the children, and the number of days' tuition of each, and endorse on the same an order on the commissioners of the county in favor of such teacher for the amount of such bill. And the said commissioners are hereby required, thereupon, to issue an order on the treasurer of the county in favor of such teacher for the amount of such bill, and the treasurer is hereby required to pay the same out of any money in his hands belonging to the county, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. That the citizens of each borough and township, within the respective counties of this commonwealth, who are qualified to vote for members of assembly, shall, on the Friday preceding the third Tuesday in the month of March next ensuing the passage of this act, at the place where they were last accustomed to vote, ward or borough, elect three reputable citizens to be called school men, to discharge the duties hereinafter directed, within the township, ward or borough for which they shall have been so elected, except the said school men shall be elected for the term of one year, another for the term of two years, and another for the term of three years; and every citizen voting at such election shall, at the time of voting, designate the term that he intends such school man, by him voted for, shall serve; and annually thereafter the citizens of each township, ward or borough, qualified as aforesaid, shall, on the day and at the place aforesaid, elect one reputable citizen, in the room of him whose term of office is about to expire, to discharge the duties of a school man under this act, who shall continue in office three years; and the business to be held by virtue of this act shall be conducted in the same manner as the election of constables throughout the commonwealth is by law conducted and holden, by the same persons who may by law be authorized to hold the constables election in each township, ward or borough; and it shall be the duty of the constable of each ward township or borough to give at least ten days notice of the time and place of holding such and every election under this act, by written or printed handbills, put up at five or more of the most public places in such township, ward or borough; and the judges of such election shall make out a separate return of the person or persons elected to the office of school men, which shall be delivered by the constable of the township ward or borough, to the county commissioners, at or before the next regular county court; and the said constable shall also, within five days after such election, notify in writing the person or persons who may have been elected, of his or their election to the office of school men; and on failure of the constable of any ward, township or borough, to perform any of the duties enjoined upon him by this act, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be sued for by the school men of such township, ward or borough, in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, before a justice of the peace or alderman, and to be applied by them towards paying for the tuition of the poor children in such township, ward or borough, in which suit any citizen thereof shall be a competent witness; and if any vacancy shall occur in the office of school man, by the death or removal from the township, ward or borough, of any person or persons who may have been elected to that office, the next or any subsequent court of quarter sessions shall appoint a reputable citizen to fill such vacancy until the next election, when it shall be filled by the citizens of such township, ward or borough, under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8 [If a township, &c. shall neglect to elect, the judges of the court of quarter sessions shall appoint school men.]

Sec. 9. That when any school man shall be elected or appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, he shall, without delay, take an oath or affirmation before a judge or justice of the peace of the proper county, well and faithfully to execute the duties of school man, for his proper district with fidelity, and if any school man so elected or appointed, shall refuse to serve as such, or having taken upon himself the office, shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties in this act enjoined upon him, such person, for every offence herein before mentioned shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the name of the proper county, as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable, and to be paid to the treasurer of the county, for the aid of the education of the poor. *Provided*, That when any township or borough which has a school fund, agreeably to the further provisions of this act, the sum before mentioned shall be paid to the proper school men of the township or borough in aid of the said fund. *And provided further*, That no one person shall be compelled to serve as school man more than one term in any period of nine years.

Sec. 10. And whereas a general system of education, and the diffusion of knowledge are necessary to the prosperity and happiness of this commonwealth. *Be it therefore enacted*, That the citizens of every borough, and every township throughout this commonwealth, entitled to vote for school men, agreeably to the first section of this act, may on any day on which the said election shall be held, determine by a majority of voters, whether they will accept the provisions of this act, hereinafter mentioned and declared; notice having been given by any six taxable inhabitants of the proper borough or township, by six written or printed advertisements in public places, that a vote will be taken for a general tax, for the support of schools in the said borough or township, and for that purpose, it shall, and may be lawful for all those in favor thereof, to vote a ticket with the word "schools" written or printed thereon, and for those opposed thereto, to vote a ticket with the words "no schools" written or printed thereon, and if after ascertaining the number of votes at any such election, it shall appear that there is a majority in favor of accepting the further provisions of this act, then, and in that case, the same shall not extend to such borough or township, the year then next ensuing.

Sec. 11. That whenever the citizens of any borough or township, shall have determined in the manner directed by the preceding section of this act, they will accept the further provisions of this act, for laying the foundation of a general system of education, it shall be the duty of the school men of the proper township or borough, to give notice thereof in writing to the commissioners of the proper county who shall proceed to make out, and deliver to the said school men, a duplicate of the county rates and levies on the township or borough so requiring it, and shall annually thereafter deliver the same, whereupon the said school men shall make out an assessment upon taxable property within their proper township or borough, sufficient to support the schools therein, for the current year, and cause the same to be levied and collected, by issuing their warrant to some competent person to levy and collect the same, and make return to them in sixty days by virtue of such warrant: the person so appointed collector of the school fund, shall have the like compensation, and be entitled and bound to proceed in all respects as directed by the laws regulating the collection of county rates and levies. *Provided*, That the said school men, shall, in assessing the said tax, apportion it on the inhabitants of the township or borough, and the owners of property, except unseated lands, precisely in the same ratio as the county tax is assessed and appointed.

Sec. 12. That it shall be the duty of the school men in the township or borough, which shall have determined as before mentioned, to accept the further provisions of this act; to divide each township or borough, into as many school districts as may be found necessary, to establish the site, and provide for the erection of school houses, and cause the same to be erected where necessary, within their respective townships or boroughs, to settle all disputes which may arise respecting the same, and to furnish all necessary stationary and books for the use of the schools so established; it shall also be the duty of the school men to carefully examine all teachers, and judge of the qualifications and character, and contract with teachers, either by yearly salary, or a sum certain for each scholar; they shall also have a general supervision or control over the school or scholars, in their respective township or borough. *Provided*, That no child shall be taught at the public expense, under the provisions of this act, for a longer period than three years. *Provided further*, That the parents may send them for that length of time, at such times between the ages of six and fourteen, as will best suit their convenience.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of the school men of each borough and township, elected or appointed in pursuance of the general provision of this act, to appoint one of their number treasurer, who shall continue in office for one year, and the treasurer so appointed, and each school man whose accounts are settled in the manner hereinafter directed, shall be personally liable and chargeable with all monies received by him in his official capacity, and an action of debt may be instituted against the person, in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable immediately after his accounts are settled, or when he refuses to settle the same. *Provided*, That when judgment is obtained against any delinquent under this act, there shall be no stay of execution.

Sec. 14. That it shall, and may be lawful, when two or more townships adjoin, and the lines of said townships divide a population that can be conveniently divided and united into one or more school districts, the school men of the townships so adjoining, may meet and lay off their school districts in such a manner as will suit the convenience of the population of their respective townships, and each township from which such districts shall be formed, shall contribute to the support of the schools in a proportion equal to the number of families belonging to the townships, or parts of townships attached to the respective schools, or in such other proportion as the school men of the respective townships shall agree upon. *Provided*, That the school men of the township in which the school is situated, shall be bound to visit and superintend the school in the same manner as if the boundaries of the whole school district were in their proper township.

Sec. 15. That it shall so happen that in laying off school districts, agreeably to the provisions of this act, there should be any family or families or parts thereof, who should be unable to enjoy for their children, or those under their care, the benefit and advantage of such school, the school men may, at their discretion, exempt the family or families so situated, from the payment of taxes, for the support of such schools.

Sec. 16. That the accounts and expenditures of the schools in each township and borough, shall be settled, audited and adjusted, by the township auditors in the same manner that other township accounts are settled, audited and adjusted, and preparatory to the settlement of their accounts, it shall be the duty of the school men, to make out duplicate accounts of the moneys received by them arising from assessment and collection, or otherwise, and all monies paid by them and for what purpose, stating particularly the children instructed during the preceding year, and the period of time each child attended—one copy thereof they shall lay before the auditors of their respective townships, with their vouchers, for settlements and the other copy shall be filed among the papers of the school men. As soon as the township auditors shall settle the accounts of the school men, they shall enter the same at length in a book to be kept for that purpose, particularly stating the amount paid to each teacher, the expenses for books and stationary, the number and sex of the children taught, and the incidental expenses attending each school.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners in the month of April in each year, when any borough or township has accepted the general provisions of this act, to make an equitable estimate of the proportion of the moneys raised and expended, off the borough or township so establishing schools for the education of the poor in said county, for the year preceding, and having made such estimate, and entered the same in a book, to be by the said commissioners kept for that purpose, they shall draw their order in favor of the school men of the borough, or township, to accepting the general provisions of this act, on the county treasurer, for the said equitable proportion, so paid, to the county funds.

Sec. 18. [County commissioners to report to the secretary of the commonwealth, and the secretary to the legislature, annually in December, the names of the townships, &c. which shall have established schools under this act.]

Sec. 19. That in any borough or township in which the provisions of this act shall have been adopted at any election agreeably to the provisions of the 10th section, the school men in determining upon the location and establishment of school houses, shall have due regard to the school houses already erected, and schools already established, unless in their opinion, the public interest shall require a change; and whenever a school shall belong to, or be under the immediate direction and supervision of any religious society, the school men shall not employ a teacher for such school contrary to the wishes or consent of such religious society. And such school shall be entitled to its proper share of the funds raised by virtue of this act *Provided*, That the trustees or society having the control of such school as aforesaid, shall at all times admit into such school any children which the school men shall direct to be taught at such school, and that the school men shall visit such schools in the same manner as other schools. *Approved*, March 29, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Tenth Class—New Series.

Positively to be drawn on Thursday next.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$2080	is	$2080
5 prizes of	1000	is	5000
6	200	is	1200
12	100	is	1200
612	10	is	6120
3264	5	is	16320
3900 Prizes,			$31920
4080 Blanks,			

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 5

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

April 16.—1

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street, which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.

—ALSO,—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain Carpeting,

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—ALSO,—

An assortment of LEGHORN PLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS, Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—ALSO,—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Velvet, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality; Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19.—6t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS*.

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough*, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe; of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworm, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, fluor albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious diseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.

Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by

Horner & Clayland,

Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo 6t

A SERVANT BOY

For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

54

With respect to the morals of a country, what trade more profitably to promote them? Indolence is the source of vice, and industry its most dangerous enemy. Give your laborers employment, and you take away the opportunity to be vicious. Give them bread, and you destroy the inducements to vice. In this respect we have a decided advantage over England, because we have great tracts of uncultivated land, where labor may employ itself, while her soil is fully occupied. He asserted that the sum of the agricultural produce of the country would always be the sum of the market demand. Finally, it is said that the bill is unconstitutional. If gentlemen cannot find any thing in the letter of the constitution to sustain their arguments, they go to its spirit; and from their constructions, it would seem as if the constitution was made entirely for foreigners, and not for Americans; since it was quoted in opposition to all those measures which lead to the prosperity of the country. The honorable Speaker then went into a review of the objections made on constitutional grounds and briefly replied to them.

He appealed to the evidence of Madison in favor of internal policy. He appealed to the great men of other times—to your Henrys, Edwards, and your Elizabeth. He appealed to higher authority—to the master spirit of the age, who, whether on his throne, giving laws to continental Europe, or on his barren rock of St. Helena, equally attracted the admiration of the world. He then quoted some of the sentiments of that great man, from the Journal of Las Cases, as to the policy that best suited the genius of the people of Europe, and was most conducive to their prosperity. He also referred to Hallam's Middle Ages, to show the effects which were produced upon England, by the introduction of the manufactures of Ghent, &c. He adverted to the various interests which were intrusted to the parental care of this government, not to be destroyed, but to be fostered and stimulated. This government cannot exist long without an attention to all these great interests. He would not ask gentlemen to sacrifice one for the benefit of another. The planting interest required protection. He doubted not that Virginia would come to this government for protection—for protection, when the principles of misguided theorists should cease to operate upon her politicians.—He wished confidence and security to be extended to all. He did not advocate entire prohibition; the two extremes were free admission and entire prohibition; and he would steer between the two extremes, and only impose protecting duties. It had been said that the south gains nothing by this tariff. Does she lose any thing? If not, she should not stand in the way of that which will promote the general interest. Is her prosperity inconsistent with the general prosperity? He knew too well the high-mindedness, the liberality of the gentlemen from the south, to believe they would be influenced by any other policy than patriotism. But the south will gain—she will gain an increased market, an augmented consumption of her staples in the other sections of the country. He denied that our export trade could be diminished by the bill, and therefore our navigating interests could sustain no injury. In time of war, the profit gained by every section of the country, in a single year, by the pursuit of this domestic policy, would more than compensate for ten previous years of taxation. There was no theorist so wild as to deny that some of our manufactures ought to be protected. The cannon and implements of war were universally allowed to be legitimate articles of protection; and if so, were not the comforts and necessaries of our citizens, in time of peace, equally so? He took a view of the operation of this system on different parts of the country. Admitting that the north and east would be the main seats of our manufactures, would it not be better to encourage these sections than to carry our capital to a foreign market? There were two kinds of advantage to be derived from the protection of manufactures to the country; the one direct, the other collateral. If the direct advantage would be unequally felt, owing to the peculiar situations and circumstances of the various sections, the collateral advantages would be felt by all.

The honorable Speaker inquired if to tranquilize the country, which had been so long convulsed by the question of a tariff, would not be an important effect in passing this bill. He had told some of his southern friends some years since, that they would then get a better tariff than they would in a few years. So he would say now; they will get a better tariff now, than they will a few years hence. The time would come when even the south would be brought not only to confess the wisdom of this policy, but to ask protection for their own staple; and he advised them not to be led into error by the temporary enhancement of the prices of that staple.

He suggested to the friends of the bill, that it ought not to be a principal object with them to ward off the tariff from their respective districts. A most gross imposition had been attempted to be put upon members of this House, in the official paper of this city, where a note appeared threatening members with the introduction of another tariff bill. He hoped gentlemen would not reject this tariff, because a few cents per gallon was proposed on Molasses. The bill he knew to be opposed by the finest talents that ever adorned a legislative hall; it was opposed also by the wealthy, those rich commercial nabobs who had obtained their capital from the carrying trade; it was opposed by the political theorists and philosophers of Europe and America; by the journalists and reviewers of both countries; by the presses of the United States; by the official gazette of this government, supported as it is by the purse and influence of this House. He hoped, however, that gentlemen would not by this formidable phalanx of hostility be deterred from pursuing that course which would lead to our national glory and prosperity.

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April 16.—1

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street*, which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.

—*ALSO*,—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain Carpeting,

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—*ALSO*,—

An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS, Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—*ALSO*,—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Valentia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality: Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19.—6t

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1824.

Report,

Of the Pittsburgh Female Bible Society.

UNDER the smiles of a kind and benignant Providence, the managers of the Female Bible Society of Pittsburgh find themselves arrived at that period, when it becomes their duty to lay before you a brief statement of their proceedings during the second year of their operations. And while you bear in mind that the humble service to which the devoted female aspires is a noiseless one, you will not be disappointed though no stupendous victories have marked our timid steps; but content and thankful if, through our instrumentality, on many a sterile soil that sun has shone by whose heavenly influence the whole earth shall at length bloom as the Paradise of God.

All our operations are indeed domestic, and though in this great work of benevolence the "field is the world," and our charities must ultimately extend to every clime, yet who can think it a crime to feel a livelier concern for the destitute cottagers of our neighborhood and those whom Providence has cast within the limits of our own country?

We know, indeed, that to hear the Bible eulogized by the lips of those whose hearts are not influenced by its sacred principles—to see it in the families who walk not by its light—and to find the hand of charity extended to aid in its dissemination, while the heart is closed against the salvation it presents, is not uncommon. But that which speaks more than volumes of its value and preciousness, is the eager, trembling hand extended to receive the long absent blessing—the tearful eye, with which a hasty glance is cast at its pages—and the tremulous voice, which acknowledges *it*, and the Saviour in *it* revealed, to be "Heaven's *last best* gift to man."

Thus to see the Bible received and prized by their recipients, has been the happiness of some of your managers. To believe that through their instrumentality the aged have had their descent to the tomb made joyful—the widow and the orphan brought to cast their care upon the Lord—the afflicted found a solace under sorrows which the world could not yield—the vicious reclaimed—and sinners of every description turned from the error of their ways, is sufficient encouragement to persevere. In many cases, however we have not been thus favored. In some it seems to have been not even desired, and the proffered gift rejected; while others receive it with such thankless indifference as leaves us in painful doubt whether it will be even perused. But though we find occasion for regrets, we are also gratified that the cause in which we are engaged is so justly, and so generally appreciated.

Your managers find their chief encouragement not in the rapid progress or the vast extension of their operations, but in their steady, undeviating purpose, and the unanimity of feeling that has generally prevailed. We have indeed to regret the occasional withdrawment of some of our subscribers, and the removal of others. One expressing a wish to withdraw, was influenced to continue by the perusal of a few copies of your monthly extracts, which were placed in her hands; and another, who had withdrawn, expressed her wish again to subscribe, for she said she *had never prospered since she withdrew*. A few are at times added to our subscription list, and the application for Bibles frequent. It was the opinion of some, that the existence of two Bible Societies for some time in successful operation, rendered the existence of a third quite unnecessary. Though much had been accomplished by the unremitted zeal, and assiduity of these institutions, we still find much ground to occupy. At their very doors your managers sometimes find a family with only a testament or a small part of a bible, and the rapid increase of our population, and of emigrants to the west, presents us with frequent opportunities for the distribution of your charities. They have also been recently informed, that within a few miles of our city, in a small neighborhood, where several families may be found destitute of the sacred volume. And even if our own part of the country were fully supplied, through the efforts of societies previously existing, it is to be recollected that the heathen are still unblessed, and unenlightened—that it is the *Bible* which is to penetrate the gloom of the forest, to tell the Indian of that great and Good Spirit whose glory rests upon the face of the silent wilderness. It is the *Bible* which is saying to the distant North "give up," and to the remote South "keep not back" while it is bringing the sons of salvation from afar, and the daughters of Zion from the ends of the earth.

From the statement of our Treasurer, it appears, that there were in her hands at the close of the last year 50 dollars and 66 cents—that since that time she has received 162 dollars and 39½ cents, making a total of 213 dollars and 5½ cents. Of this sum 80 have been sent as a donation to the parent society, and 81 dollars and 71 cents have been expended in the purchase of bibles, and 51 dollars and 34½ cents remain at this time in the treasury. There were on hand at the commencement of the year, 130 bibles, and 138 testaments—and the society has since received 150 bibles and 177 testaments, making a total of 280 bibles, and 315 testaments. Of this number, 155 bibles, and 175 testaments have been distributed, leaving on hand, at the present time, for future distribution, 125 bibles and 133 testaments.

Of those distributed, twenty-four German testaments, eighteen English bibles, and six English testaments, were applied for from Harmony, in this state. Four of the testaments were given to the father of eleven children, for the use of his four eldest boys at school, for which they promised to pay in the course of the winter, in brooms and mats of their own making. Twelve bibles and as many testaments were sent to Augusta, in Kentucky, upon application, and a considerable number to supply, upon application, the various Sabbath Schools in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the country adjacent.

In recurring to our depository, we would not cease to remember, with warmest emotions of gratitude, how recently it has been replenished, by another generous donation, from our Parent Institution, of a hundred bibles and the same number of testaments.

Upon reviewing the transactions of the last year, we have, on the whole, much cause of gratitude. Our service must be silent, persevering, and unassuming; our prayers zealous, fervent, and unceasing; and our contributions prompt, and liberal, and we shall ensure success to our infant institution. We trust much, under God, to the fostering care of our Parent Society, and desire to tender for past favors our grateful acknowledgments. Vast and unbounded as are its operations, its feeblest and most dependant auxiliaries are remembered with a liberality unequalled. We trust it will ever be our pleasure to contribute our feeble aid to become instrumental in lighting up those preparatory, gladsome rays, by which the full refulgence of the latter day glory shall be ushered in. Though limited our sphere, we remember the names of Martha and Mary, of Phebe and Dorcas and Lydia, of whose services grateful mention was made for their charities, though eclipsed by the splendour of those victories which the apostles, by their preaching and their miracles, achieved.

E. SWIFT, Cor. Sec'y.

Caution.—We have good authority for stating that there are in circulation, in this city, a number of *Counterfeit Notes on the Bank of Geneva, N. Y.*—They are of the denomination of *Two Dollars*, and are so well executed as to elude detection by a common observer.—*Mercury.*

Considerable excitement has been created in Connecticut, by a letter from one of Mr. Crawford's clerks to the collector of the customs at Middletown, in which the clerk inquires of the collector, if the Sentinel, "a paper, the co-operation of which was very desirable, could not be made to *do its duty?*"—The letter was lying open on the ground when found. It is dated October 10th, and, accordingly, on the 29th of the same month, the Sentinel, which had previously been an advocate for Mr. Adams, began to "do its duty," by supporting Crawford and the caucus. A town meeting was called, to which the letter was submitted, and a report adopted, reprobating, in the strongest terms, such proceedings.

The clerk of Mr. Crawford to whom the business of electioneering for him in Philadelphia was confided, was more cunning than to write letters. He came on in person, and, according to some accounts, brought money with him.—*Aurora.*

Late of Pennsylvania.

An Act to provide more effectually for the education of the Poor gratis, and for laying the foundation of a general system of education throughout this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the citizens of every township, ward and borough within the respective counties of this commonwealth, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, who are qualified to vote for members of assembly, shall, on the Friday preceding the third Saturday in the month of March next ensuing the passage of this act, at the place where they vote for township, ward or borough officers, elect three reputable citizens to be called school men, to discharge the duties hereinafter directed, within the township, ward or borough for which they shall have been so elected; one of the said school men shall be elected for the term of one year; another for the term of two years; and another for the term of three years; and every citizen voting at such election shall, at the time of voting, designate the term that he intends each school man, by him voted for, shall serve; and annually thereafter the citizens of each township, ward or borough, qualified as aforesaid, shall, on the day and at the place aforesaid, elect one reputable citizen, in the room of him whose term of office is about to expire, to discharge the duties of a school man under this act, who shall continue in office three years; and the elections to be held by virtue of this act shall be conducted in the same manner as the election of constables throughout the commonwealth is by law conducted and holden, by the same persons who may by law be authorised to hold the constables election in each township, ward or borough; and it shall be the duty of the constable of each ward township or borough to give at least ten days notice of the time and place of holding each and every election under this act, by written or printed handbills, put up at five or more of the most public places in each township, ward or borough; and the judges of such election shall make out a separate return of the person or persons elected to the office of school man, which shall be delivered by the constable of the township ward or borough, to the county commissioners, at or before the next regular county court; and the said constables shall also, within five days after such election, notify in writing the person or persons who may have been elected, of his or their election to the office of school man; and on failure of the constable of any ward, township or borough, to perform any of the duties enjoined upon him by this act, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be sued for by the school men of such township, ward or borough, in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, before a justice of the peace or alderman, and to be applied by them towards paying for the tuition of the poor children in such township, ward or borough, in which suit any citizen thereof shall be a competent witness; and if any vacancy shall occur in the office of school man, by the death or removal from the township, ward or borough, of any person or persons who may have been elected to that office, the next or any subsequent court of quarter sessions shall appoint a reputable citizen to fill such vacancy until the next election, when it shall be filled by the citizens of such township, ward or borough, under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2 [If a township, &c. shall neglect to elect, the judges of the court of quarter sessions shall appoint school men.]

Sec. 3. That when any school man shall be elected or appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, he shall, without delay, take an oath or affirmation before a judge or justice of the peace of the proper county, well and faithfully to execute the duties of school man, for his proper district with fidelity, and if any school man so elected or appointed, shall refuse to serve as such, or having taken upon himself the office, shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties in this act enjoined upon him, such person, for every offence herein before mentioned shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the name of the proper county, as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable, and to be paid to the treasurer of the county, for the aid of the education of the poor. *Provided*, That when any township or borough which has a school fund, agreeably to the further provisions of this act, the sum before mentioned shall be paid to the proper school men of the township or borough in aid of the said fund. *And provided further*, That no one person shall be compelled to serve as school man more than one term in any period of nine years.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties within this commonwealth, at the time of issuing their precepts to the assessors, annually to direct and require the assessor of each and every township, ward or borough, to receive from the parents, guardians or next friend, the names of all the children between the ages of six and fourteen years, who reside therein, and whose parents, guardian or next friend are poor, and unable to pay for their education; and the said assessors are hereby required to make out correct lists of the names of such poor children as they shall have received, noting the age of each, and to deliver the same to one of the school men of their respective township, ward or borough, on or before the first day of April in each and every year, or as soon thereafter as any school man shall be appointed for such township, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect thereof, to be sued by the said school men in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of like amount are recoverable, before an alderman or justice of the peace, and to be applied by the school men towards paying for the tuition of the poor children, in which suit any citizen of the borough, township, ward or county, shall be a competent witness. And the school men of each and every township, ward and borough, shall meet at the place where their township, ward or borough elections are usually held, on the third Saturday of April, or on any subsequent day in every year, of which meeting they shall give ten days notice by advertisements put up in six or more of the most public places within the said township, ward or borough, and they shall hear all such persons as shall apply for alterations or additions of names, in the aforesaid list of poor children; and make such alterations or additions as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and agreeable to the true intent and meaning of this act. The said school men may also meet on their own adjournment, at such place, and at such times as they shall think necessary and convenient for the transaction of the business appertaining to their office.

Sec. 5. That the said school men, after having adjusted the list of the names of all such poor children of their township, ward or borough, as shall have come to their knowledge by information or otherwise, shall transmit a correct copy of such list to the commissioners of the proper county, on or before the first day of June. But the said school men, or a majority of them, may make alterations or additions to the said list, as often as they shall think necessary and proper—they giving the commissioners of the proper county notice of such alterations or additions, at any time within three months from the time of making such alterations or additions.

Sec. 6. That the said school men shall superintend the education of all such poor children as aforesaid, within the township, ward or borough for which they shall have been elected; and direct their parents, guardians, or next friend, to send them to the most convenient school, and the said school men shall furnish the said children with all necessary books and stationary; they shall visit the said school or schools as often as they shall think necessary, and cause the said children to be properly taught and treated, as all other children are treated at the said school, or cause them to be sent to such other schools as they may think most proper; and every teacher of such poor children as aforesaid, shall keep a correct account of the number of days such poor child or children shall have been taught by him or her, and once in every three months present the said account to the school men of the township, ward or borough in which such child or children reside, any two of whom may settle the said account, and if they believe it to be just and reasonable, and agreeable to the usual rates of tuition in the said school, they shall make out a bill for the same, noting the names of the children, and the number of days' tuition of each, and endorse on the same an order on the commissioners of the county in favor of such teacher for the amount of such bill. And the said commissioners are hereby required, when the said bill shall be presented to them, to grant an order on the county treasurer for the amount.

Sec. 7. That the accounts of the said school men for books and stationary furnished the poor children as aforesaid, and for the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their trust, shall be settled by the commissioners, and paid by the treasurer of the county on orders drawn by the said commissioners. And the said school men shall perform their duties without any pecuniary compensation, and during their term of service shall not be compelled to serve in any other city, borough, ward or township office, nor in the militia, except in time of war, insurrection or invasion.

Sec. 8. [This section relates exclusively to the cities and counties of Philadelphia and Lancaster.]

Sec. 9. That from and after the first day of May, 1825, the act entitled "An act to provide for the education of the poor gratis," passed the fourth day of April, 1809, and the act entitled "An act for the more convenient education of the poor gratis, within the counties of Cumberland, Dauphin, and Lancaster," passed on the 27th day of March, 1821, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided however*, That such repeal shall in no wise affect or impair any right or interest that may at that time be vested in any person under the said recited acts; but all such rights and interests, and all remedies for the recovery thereof, shall be and remain as heretofore. *And provided further*, That if in any township, ward or borough, the proper assessor shall fail to furnish the school men thereof with a correct list of the names of the poor children resident therein, on or before the 1st day of May next, pursuant to the provisions of this act, then the school men of such township, ward or borough, shall procure from the commissioners of the county a copy of the list of names of poor children of such township, ward or borough, last adjusted by the said commissioners, under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the education of the poor gratis," and with such list, the said school men shall proceed in such manner as is prescribed by the provisions of this act in relation to the list there directed to be furnished to them by the assessor of their township, ward or borough.

Sec. 10. And whereas a general system of education, and the diffusion of knowledge are necessary to the prosperity and happiness of this commonwealth. *Be it therefore enacted*, That the citizens of every borough, and every township throughout this commonwealth, entitled to vote for school men, agreeably to the first section of this act, may on any day on which the said election shall be held, determine by a majority of votes, whether they will accept the provisions of this act, hereinafter mentioned and declared; notice having been given by any six taxable inhabitants of the proper borough or township, by six written or printed advertisements in public places, that a vote will be taken for a general tax, for the support of schools in the said borough or township, and for that purpose, it shall, and may be lawful for all those in favor thereof, to vote a ticket with the word "schools" written or printed thereon, and for those opposed thereto, to vote a ticket with the words "no schools" written or printed thereon, and if after ascertaining the number of votes at any such election, it shall appear that there is a majority in favor of accepting the further provisions of this act, then, and in that case, the same shall not extend to such borough or township, the year then next ensuing.

Sec. 11. That whenever the citizens of any borough or township, shall have determined in the manner directed by the preceding section of this act, they will accept the further provisions of this act, for laying the foundation of a general system of education, it shall be the duty of the school men of the proper township or borough, to give notice thereof in writing to the commissioners of the proper county who shall proceed to make out, and deliver to the said school men, a duplicate of the county rates and levies on the township or borough so requiring it, and shall annually thereafter deliver the same, whereupon the said school men shall make out an assessment upon taxable property within their proper township or borough, sufficient to support the schools therein, for the current year, and cause the same to be levied and collected, by issuing their warrant to some competent person to levy and collect the same, and make return to them in sixty days by virtue of such warrant; the person so appointed collector of the school fund, shall have the like compensation, and be entitled and bound to proceed in all respects as directed by the laws regulating the collection of county rates and levies. *Provided*, That the said school men, shall, in assessing the said tax, apportion it on the inhabitants of the township or borough, and the owners of property, except unseated lands, precisely in the same ratio as the county tax is assessed and appointed.

Sec. 12. That it shall be the duty of the school men in the township or borough, which shall have determined as before mentioned, to accept the further provisions of this act; to divide each township or borough, into as many school districts as may be found necessary, to establish the site, and provide for the erection of school houses, and cause the same to be erected where necessary, within their respective townships or boroughs, to settle all disputes which may arise respecting the same, and to furnish all necessary stationary and books for the use of the schools so established; it shall also be the duty of the school men to carefully examine all teachers, and judge of the qualifications and character, and contract with teachers, either by yearly salary, or a sum certain for each scholar; they shall also have a general supervision or control over the school or scholars, in their respective township or borough. *Provided*, That no child shall be taught at the public expense, under the provisions of this act, for a longer period than three years. *Provided further*, That the parents may send them for that length of time, at such times between the ages of six and fourteen, as will best suit their convenience.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of the school men of each borough and township, elected or appointed in pursuance of the general provision of this act, to appoint one of their number treasurer, who shall continue in office for one year, and the treasurer so appointed, and each school man whose accounts are settled in the manner hereinafter directed, shall be personally liable and chargeable with all monies received by him in his official capacity, and an action of debt may be instituted against the person, in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable immediately after his accounts are settled, or when he refuses to settle the same. *Provided*, That when judgment is obtained against any delinquent under this act, there shall be no stay of execution.

Sec. 14. That it shall, and may be lawful, when two or more townships adjoin, and the lines of said townships divide a population that can be conveniently divided and united into one or more school districts, the school men of the townships so adjoining, may meet and lay off their school districts in such a manner as will suit the convenience of the population of their respective townships, and each township from which such districts shall be formed, shall contribute to the support of the schools in a proportion equal to the number of families belonging to the townships, or parts of townships attached to the respective schools, or in such other proportion as the school men of the respective townships shall agree upon. *Provided*, That the school men of the township in which the school is situated, shall be bound to visit and superintend the school in the same manner as if the boundaries of the whole school district were in their proper township.

Sec. 15. That if it shall so happen that in laying off school districts, agreeably to the provisions of this act, there should be any family or families too remote from the schools to enjoy for their children, or those under their care, the benefit and advantage of such school, the school men may, at their discretion, exempt the family or families so situated, from the payment of taxes for the support of such schools.

Sec. 16. That the accounts and expenditures of the schoolmen in each township and borough shall be settled, audited and adjusted, by the township auditors in the same manner that other township accounts are settled, audited and adjusted. And preparatory to the settlement of their accounts, it shall be the duty of the school men to make out duplicate accounts of the moneys received by them arising from assessment and collection, or otherwise, and all monies paid by them and for what purpose, stating particularly the children instructed during the preceding year, and the period of time each child attended—one copy thereof they shall lay before the auditors of their respective townships, with their vouchers, for settlement; and the other copy shall be filed among the papers of the school men. As soon as the township auditors shall settle the accounts of the school men, they shall enter the same at length in a book to be kept for that purpose, particularly stating the amount paid to each teacher, the expenses for books and stationary, the number and sex of the children taught, and the incidental expenses attending each school.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners in the month of April in each year, when any borough or township has accepted the general provisions of this act, to make an equitable estimate of the proportion of the moneys raised and expended, off the borough or township so establishing schools for the education of the poor in said county, for the year preceding, and having made such estimate, and entered the same in a book, to be by the said commissioners kept for that purpose, they shall draw their order in favor of the school men of the borough or township, so accepting the general provisions of this act, on the county treasurer, for the said equitable proportion, so paid, to the county funds.

Sec. 18. [County commissioners to report to the secretary of the commonwealth, and the secretary to the legislature, annually in December, the names of the townships, &c. which shall have established schools under this act.]

Sec. 19. That in any borough or township in which the provisions of this act shall have been adopted at any election agreeably to the provisions of the 10th section, the school men in determining upon the location and establishment of school houses, shall have due regard to the school houses already erected, and schools already established, unless in their opinion, the public interest shall require a change; and whenever a school shall belong to, or be under the immediate direction and supervision of any religious society, the school men shall not employ a teacher for such school contrary to the wishes or consent of such religious society. And such school shall be entitled to its proper share of the funds raised by virtue of this act *Provided*, That the trustees or society having the control of such school as aforesaid, shall at all times admit into such school any children which the school men shall direct to be taught at such school, and that the school men shall visit such schools in the same manner as other schools. *Approved March* 29, 1824.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough*, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe; of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious diseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.

Damask Lip Salve

Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by

Horner & Clayland,

Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo 6t

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1824.

Appointments by the Governor.

Jacob Holgate, of the county of Philadelphia, *James Clarke*, of Westmoreland county, *Charles Tregaskey* of Centre county, Commissioners to promote the internal improvement of the state: They are to survey the several contemplated canal routes, to connect the waters of the Susquehanna and Ohio, and that through the Great Valley of Chester county, between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill.

Isaac D. Barnard, Esq. of West Chester, President Judge of the District court of the city and county of Lancaster and county of Dauphin.

The Tariff.—No important decision has taken place on this subject, in Congress, since our last. The house has concurred in many of the amendments made in committee of the whole.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, has passed the Senate.

The School Act is published in this paper. It is an important law, and we advise our readers, particularly in the country, to preserve it for future reference. Of this act the Harrisburgh Chronicle observes,

"It is in the general features, like the bill that has been before the Legislature four or five years back. The system heretofore in force, for the education of poor children, gratis, was expensive and inefficient, and anti-republican in drawing a distinction between the rich and the poor. We are glad to see it superseded by a general system, even though that system should be important in the details. The children of all tax payers are placed on an equal footing, and all tax payers are taxed for the education of those who desire any mental for the education of those who rear soldiers and statesmen, and spinsters for the republic the exact way that they ought to be taxed. It is almost needless to remark, that there was strong opposition to this bill, and much manoeuvring to get rid of it by the way of which consisted in the hazard of Governor Shulze's popularity, either in signing, or refusing to sign it. To save his Governorship in this behalf, there is a kind of salve in the tenth section, leaving it to the discretion of the citizens to accept the law or not. This is rather queer to be sure, that wise legislators should pass laws for the public weal, and then declare that obedience thereto is optional with their constituents. But it is completely characteristic. The love of office is the ruling passion, and how ridiculous soever the dominant party may make themselves they care not; so that they can hold fast the loaves and fishes every point of their ambition is gained."

"Turn out!"—There *was to be* a caucus meeting at Mr. Beale's on Wednesday evening, "to take steps towards forming a convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket favorable to the caucus candidate." Whether any "steps" were taken by the "bone and muscle of the party," as the National Intelligencer calls the caucusites of this county, we have not heard.

Mount Etna Furnace, in Butler county, according to a communication in the last Meadville Messenger, is situated where the Mercer and Butler Turnpike Road intersects Slippery Rock. In June, 1822, Mr. John Thompson purchased 400 acres of land at that place, and has since erected the furnace, a saw mill and grist mill, and expects to have a forge in operation by the first of June. Besides these, a village of nineteen dwellings has been erected for his workmen.—At this establishment, 6 tons of ore, procured on the premises, are, with the aid of 600 bushels of charcoal, smelted in one day, and produce 2 tons of excellent metal.

M'Dowal, wounded by M'Culley, is not dead, as stated in a part of last week's impression.

Myron Holley, one of the New-York canal commissioners, and Treasurer of the canal fund, is a defaulter to the amount of $20,000. He issued notes for carrying on the work, and appropriated so many of them to speculations for his own emolument, but which resulted unfortunately, that he became unable to account, in his public, by reason of the deeds done in his "private capacity." The loss will come off his sureties.

Jacob Parnell, a black man in Maryland, notorious for his crimes, particularly for assisting white men, more villains than himself, in kidnapping colored persons, lately paid the forfeit of his enormities. Being closely pursued, on a charge of being an accomplice in the murder of a slave whom he had attempted to kidnap, he stayed a board from the floor of the loft in which he had taken refuge, slid himself under it, and there cut his own throat from ear to ear! Three negroes who committed the murder of the slave, are in custody.

JOHNSON was executed at New-York on the 9th. The interest which the generality of people take in an incident of this kind is truly astonishing. The New-York papers have been filled with his confessions, his trial and his conversations; and one of them contained an engraved likeness of him. The Sheriff, to prevent [illegible], endeavored to conceal, until the last moment, the place of execution; but persons kept watch all night, at the shop where the gallows was making, to discover the place where it should be erected. As soon as this was ascertained, it was proclaimed, and crowded were the streets leading to the place, that it was with the greatest difficulty the procession could pass. Not a window of the whole route, nearly 2 miles, but showed from 10 to 20 spectators, the roofs of the houses were covered, and the yards of the doors were loaded with human beings. Previously $9,000 were assembled in the field [illegible] refused to the last that he committed the murder, but acknowledged that he was more guilty than the jury who found him guilty. A young man who lived about his house, [illegible] struck the fatal blow, while he [illegible] at the door. The anxiety of his wife and [illegible] have been considered [illegible] to be hanged, came to death by vio- was a dreadful [illegible] The day of the execution of New- [illegible] nearly the whole population [illegible] When will the absurd [illegible] public executions be discontinued?

[illegible] followed over to the Physician, who [illegible] a number of galvanic experiments [illegible] that followed stimulated [illegible] The galvanic battery action by [illegible] and suspicion aside, the police [illegible] with [illegible] This following is the first experiment.

Medical [illegible] under the trade whilis of either [illegible] with the fish, and connected negative pole of the battery was applied, the positive [illegible] to a hook being introduced into the [illegible] The [illegible] were instantly closed, and convulsive [illegible] of the whole body immediately [illegible] now the [illegible] the shakings of an [illegible] of [illegible] has rather the appearance of [illegible] than surprise the sight made [illegible]

By other [illegible] he was made to move the [illegible] to [illegible] his arm and [illegible] kicking.

The position of [illegible] were picked during the execution of Johnson.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has ruled, that for the present no additional attorneys shall be admitted to the bar.

[If their constitutions be consistent, and foresight sharp, but these dishonest lawyers cannot into Pennsylvania. Experience proves that few young lawyers, thus edified, fail of rising in our state.]

The Legislature of Alabama, having established a Board of Medical Examiners for that state, the dissolution of the practitioners of medicine there has occasioned some strife among those who have been excluded.

[Let these excluded quacks come into Pennsylvania, too, by all means, and commence operations upon the lives of our citizens before December next. Until that time our worthy governor holds the door open for them with his own hand, and should he then close it, his doing so will be to those who shall have entered, a diploma—a degree of M. D.]

A few rich individuals in New York, are about to establish a private Bank, and pay interest on deposits.

Several new banks were chartered in that city by the legislature at its late session.

The Massachusetts Election took place on the 5th inst. In 21 towns, Lathrop, fed. had 6999, and Eustis, dem. had 7650 votes for Governor—being a federal gain, since last year, of 682.—Eustis is, most probably, re-elected, but with a reduced majority.

In New-York, a caucus of the Legislature has nominated, for Governor, Col S. C. Young, and for Lieut Governor, Erastus Root. It is said Gov. Yeates is to be made U. S. Senator, in the room of Mr King

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING!

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

Gentlemen,—I have to request the insertion of the accompanying documents in your next paper. I feel sensibly the delicacy of the subject to which they relate, and regret sincerely the imperious necessity which demands of me the course I have pursued. In addition to what has been published, my feelings have been harrassed by accusing letters from men whose full confidence I have hitherto enjoyed, and the purity of whose motives I am not now disposed to doubt. The publication was not determined on, before the President had, on the personal application of a mutual friend, acknowledged the receipt of my letter, and declined interference on his part.—The matter is submitted without comment to the judgment of an intelligent and impartial public, and I sincerely hope that no after circumstances may render it indispensable to the further vindication of my character, to lay before them the incontrovertible evidence within my power.

With respect, your obedient and humble servant,

WALTER LOWRIE.

Washington, April 1, 1824.

[Subjoined to this note is a paragraph from the Franklin Gazette, in which it is stated, that General Jackson denies having advised the president to appoint two federalists and two democrats as members of his cabinet; that Mr. Findlay never heard the president read a letter from the general containing such advice; and that Mr. Monroe denies having received such a letter of advice from Gen. Jackson. A paragraph is next given from the Democratic Press, explaining that the editor first gave the information respecting Jackson's letter to the public on authority of a letter from "a very intelligent and respectable gentleman at Pittsburgh." Then follows a letter from the Hon. George Kremer, a member of Congress, stating that the President pronounced the charge respecting Jackson's letter to be false, &c. And then comes the following letter from Mr. Lowrie himself to the President:]

Washington, March 15, 1824

Sir,—After the nomination of Mr. Irish, as Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1821, my colleague, Mr Findlay, and myself, called upon you to inform you that his appointment would, on political grounds, be unacceptable to the republicans of the district, and that we would feel it to be our duty to resist its confirmation by the Senate. You were pleased to express your satisfaction that we had called upon you, as it gave you an opportunity to explain to us your course of policy on the subject of appointments. Before you proceeded to state your own views, you said you would read to us a letter on the subject, which you had received from a distinguished officer. You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from Gen. Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof. The part read, recommended to you, as a measure of policy, to form your administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country, without mentioning the names of individuals. You then proceeded to explain your own views on the subject generally, and particularly in relation to the appointment of Mr Irish, but of which it is unnecessary now to speak.

The circumstance of the letter from General Jackson, was spoken of by my colleague and myself, to several members of the Senate, whilst the question was pending before that body. On my return to my constituents, the appointment was, of course, the subject of conversation. It had been the cause of much excitement, and an opinion was freely expressed, that, in making it, the wishes of the republicans of the district had been disregarded. In answer to complaints made upon that subject to me, I stated the view you had taken of the matter, in your conversation with Mr. Findlay and myself, and this led me to speak incidentally of the letter of General Jackson. The communication to us of the letter, and the expression of your sentiments on the subject of the appointment having been made without reserve, I was left at liberty to pursue that course. In taking it, I acted in furtherance of your object, by communicating to your and our constituents, explanations which had been made to us for their satisfaction. At that time, Gen. Jackson's name was not before the public for their suffrages. He was known to the nation only as a gallant soldier, who had rendered services to his country, which secured to him the gratitude and respect of most of its citizens, among whom I was included. Since he has been named as a candidate for President, his political opinions have become a matter of more interest, and that consideration has led to the publication of the circumstance of his letter to you. That publication has been made without my knowledge or assent. Some of the supporters of Gen. Jackson, deeming the matter of importance, have attributed the original statement of the existence of such a letter to me, and have, in various and offensive modes, impeached my veracity in relation to it. In addition to this, one of the Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, (the Hon. Mr. Kremer) in a publication made by him, has denied the principal facts in regard to the letter, and spoken of all that has ever passed between yourself and General Jackson, on the subject of recommendation for appointments, claiming to have the authority of a conversation with you for his statement.

You will perceive, sir, the very unpleasant situation in which I have been placed by circumstances over which I have had no control, and it is manifest that, in the termination of this affair, my character, which I trust I value as I ought, and which is to be the chief inheritance of my children, is deeply involved. It is in your power, sir, to do justice to all. I am advised, that when application was made to you, by Mr. Kremer, the letter in question had been mislaid, but that it has since been found. Its publication would correct erroneous impressions, prevent future controversy, and, I trust, vindicate my character from the aspersions which have been cast upon it. I therefore respectfully request that this may be done, in such manner as you may think most suitable. I ask it, sir, as an act of justice, which the Chief Magistrate of the country will find satisfaction in rendering to one of its citizens, who conceives that he has been grossly and unjustly calumniated.

I remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant,

WALTER LOWRIE.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the U. States*

[The Franklin Gazette reiterates its denial of Mr. L's statement, and calls upon him for his proofs.]

[In itself, this affair is of little or no consequence to the public; for if true, as stated by Mr. L. it is creditable to General Jackson, and injurious to no one. But what is the fact? Whom shall we believe? On the one side we have Mr. L. a partizan member of the Caucus, urged by "anonting letters" from friends, who think the establishment of the fact would aid the cause of the caucus candidate. On the other, we have Mr. Findlay, a senator of at least equal weight of character with Mr. Lowrie,—General Jackson, also a senator,—and James Monroe, President of the United States.—If Mr. L. wishes to secure "the inheritance of his children" it behooves him to come out with his "incontrovertible evidence."—By the way, though, what right had Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay to attempt to control the President in the appointment of a Marshal for the Western District?]

By a late act of assembly, the state subscribes $15,000, to the stock of the Big Beaver Bridge Company; and we understand that the company intend shortly to invite proposals for the rebuilding of the bridge, at its former site, near the mouth of the Beaver; an object of much importance to the interests of Pittsburgh, and an important link in the chain of communication from Ohio, Michigan, and through Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.—*Mercury.*

Wm. H. Crawford. A meeting was to have been held at Vevay, Indiana to promote the caucus nomination of Wm. H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin. The Vevay Register says, "the day came, the hour passed—and not a soul approached the edifice where the meeting was to have been held."—*West Union Register.*

General Jackson.—A powerful meeting of the friends of General Jackson took place at Tammany Hall New York, on Thursday evening. The Commercial Advertiser in speaking on the subject, says "the gallant General has been rapidly gaining in popularity for a few months past, not only in Washington and in Pennsylvania, but in this state.—And should he be elected we have no doubt that his cabinet will be formed of the ablest and soundest materials in the nation."

Of 35 papers printed in Virginia, only *three* are for the caucus. Of 48 in Ohio, only *one* is for the caucus. Of 125 in New York, only *ten* are for the caucus; and of 100 in Pennsylvania, only *three* are for the caucus; of 20 in Maryland, only two are for the caucus. *Phil Gaz*

Two prisoners, confined in the jail of this place broke out last Wednesday evening. *Marshawn*, a notorious rascal, who was confined for resisting the constable, has not been heard of; the other man, named *Catelet*, was discovered next morning in a hollow stump. It seems he had crept down it for safety, and having got fast, was unable to extricate himself: in this situation, he called for assistance, repeatedly, until one or two persons arrived at the spot, and with axe in hand, felled the stump, when it was discovered that he was perfectly tight, his hands extended, and he at the depth of four feet from the top of the stump. He was conveyed back to his former lodging place. *West-Union, Ohio, Register.*

Paris, Feb. 13.

A horrible murder has just been committed at Carmeil, near Paris. Twenty-two robbers entered a farm-house and murdered the master and servants, to the number of eleven persons. A little girl, only ten years of age, escaped the miscreants, by hiding herself in a dog-kennel. She recognized the voice of one of the assassins as the farrier attached to the farm. On the following day the Magistrates proceeded to the spot. The farrier's wife stated that her husband had been absent several days; but a Gendarmé, as he was going away, perceived one of the farrier's children, and inquired where his father was. The child replied,—My Papa is busy with some persons counting money in his cellar, and the twenty-two brigands were there taken into custody, and committed to the prison of Versailles.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

April 8. S. B. *Mechanic*, from Louisville.
" 10. S. B. *Elisa*, from Louisville.
" 11. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, from Louisville.

DEPARTED

April 10. S. B. *Mechanic*, for Louisville.
" —. S. B. *Congress*, do.
" 11. S. B. *Elisa*, do.

Married,

On Thursday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gill, Mr. *David Blair*, Jr. to Miss *Ellen Deary*, both of this city.

On Thursday 8th April, by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *George Elliott*, to Miss *Susannah Walker*, both of Allegheny county.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Speer, Mr. *Henry Weiry*, Jr. to Miss *Betsey M'Kinney*, daughter of Mr. Alexander M'Kinney, all of Greensburgh.

Died,

On Sunday evening, 11th inst. Mrs. MARY HART, wife of Mr. Aaron Hart, of this city, aged 41 years.

On Saturday evening, the 10th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. ANDREW M'COLLOGH, son of the late Joseph M'Colloch, of this city, aged about 24 years. It is with no common feelings of regret that we record the death of this promising young man; it has caused a feeling of pain in a circle of which he was the pride and ornament. Possessed of the most amiable and manly feelings, every one who knew him esteemed and respected him—gifted with talents of the highest order, his mind polished with classical learning, and improved by the treasures of science—his judgment sound and discriminating, his friends had fondly hoped that future usefulness would distinguish his career, and future eminence reward his exertions. Death has severed the cord of his existence and blasted their expectations!—But they weep not as those without hope.—His piety manifested, that not the less fervent, failed him for the society of saints and angels. The mode of his being only has been changed. All that was earthly in Andrew M'Colloch is mouldering in the grave, but the spirit which threw around his existence all its attractions, has flown to the bosom of its Father and its God.—*Mercury.*

At the house of A. W. Foster, Esq. in Greensburgh, on the 28th ult. Mrs. ELEANOR T. HERBON, relict of Captain James Herron, in the 67th year of her age.

BOARDING.

MRS. KERR has removed to the house lately occupied by James W Biddle, and nearly opposite the Columbian inn, where she will take 8 or 10 Boarders, on the most moderate terms.

April 16—3t

DOCTOR LOUGHRAN,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity. His shop is in Market, between Second and Third streets, lately in the occupancy of Doctor *Callaghan*, where he may be consulted in the various branches of his profession.

April 16—3t

MACHINE CARDS.

The P. Manufacturing Association

HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,

50 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers. Also,

Wool and Tow Cards,

Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate.

April 16—6t.

THEATRE.

THE Citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed, that the THEATRE (which is now undergoing repairs and embellishments) will be opened for a short season, in a few days. Due notice will be given of the first performance.

April 16.—1t.

FOR RENT,

A Commodious Dwelling House,

ON the bank of the Monongahela, next door to Mr. David Logan.

—*ALSO*,—

A Three Story Brick House,

In Fourth street, between Market and Ferry Streets. Inquire of

Geo. Boggs.

April 16, 1824—4t

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 11th inst. a small

POINTER DOG,

ALL white, except the head and ears, which are brown. His tail is long. Had on a black leather collar. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return said dog to Mr. N. Richardson, Fourth Street.

April 16—3t

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *Taylor & Faris*, having been dissolved last February, by mutual consent, those having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accompts for settlement; and those who stand indebted, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, to Thomas Taylor, who is duly authorized to collect the same Those who neglect promptly to attend this notice, will find their respective accompts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

At this time the books will be found at the store of James Taylor & Co. in Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond, in the house lately occupied by Michael P. Cassilly & Co

Thomas Taylor.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1824.—3t

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[April 16—3mo.]

A H Wallace & W A Pope,

Under the firm of

WALLACE & POPE,

LOUISVILLE.

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention

April 16—8t.

A Proclamation.

THE MARSHAL of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the jurors, witnesses, and parties (except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases) concerned in cases for trial at the May term of the United States Court of the said District

WHEREAS the Judge of the said District hath certified to me, that he will be unable to attend at the commencement of the next stated session of the Court of the United States for the said District,—Now, in pursuance of the further direction of the said Judge, I, the said Marshal, do hereby give notice, that the said Court will be adjourned from the first Monday in May next to the Saturday next preceding the second Monday of October next; and that all jurors, witnesses, and parties, except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases, are requested not to attend.

Hugh Davis,

Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 12, 1824. } Ap. 16—3t.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on Monday, April 5th, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Wilkensberger, in Front street next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

Front Street Auction.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 16,

AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK,

Will be sold, an extensive assortment of

Hardware, Queensware,

Gilt Framed Looking Glasses,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

TERMS CASH

Davis & Hanson.

April 16—1.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Mens and Women's and Children's Woolstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Sendaws, Pongees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madras do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bonnet, Split, Straw and Gimp PLATTS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florentine
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO— 3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

REMOVAL.

Eichbaum & Johnston

HAVE removed their BOOKSTORE to the house lately occupied by Mr. JOHN TOWN as an *Exchange Office*, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the *Bank of Pittsburgh*,

Where they will be supplied with a general Assortment of

Books & Stationery,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and expeditiously executed.

They also carry on

BOOK-BINDING.

April 1, 1824—3t.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth transcendently great!!

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No. 13676, a prize of $100
4685, a prize of 50
And 198 prizes of 12 each.

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $187,826, contained in this splendid scheme, only $3326 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz:

100,000 DOLLARS
20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, and 20s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the overwhelming sum of 185,300 dollars! Besides this unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entitles it to superior consideration.

For Tickets and shares, of which a few parcels still unsold, warranted undrawn, apply or send forthwith to

CONINE'S,

Fortune's Home,

No. 32, *Market-Street*, near the *Market*, Baltimore.

Present Rate:

Whole Tickets $20 | Quarters $5
Halves 10 | Eighths $2 50

TAKE NOTICE.

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May, and their publishing end is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at C[illegible] same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C Coninе, Fortune's Home.

Information of the fate of tickets furnished as the close of the drawing [illegible]

May 7 Ap. 9—3t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1824.

Appointments by the Governor.

Jacob Holgate, of the county of Philadelphia, *James Clarke*, of Westmoreland county, *Charles Trexinyney* of Centre county, Commissioners to promote the internal improvement of the state: They are to survey the several contemplated canal routes, to connect the waters of the Susquehanna and Ohio, and that through the Great Valley of Chester county, between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill.

Isaac D. Barnard, Esq. of West Chester, President Judge of the District court of the city and county of Lancaster and county of Dauphin.

The Tariff.—No important decision has taken place on this subject, in Congress, since our last. The house has concurred in many of the amendments made in committee of the whole.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, has passed the Senate.

The School Act is published in this paper. It is an important law, and we advise our readers, particularly in the country, to preserve it for future reference. Of this act the Harrisburgh Chronicle observes,

"It is in the general features, like the bill that has been before the Legislature four or five years back. The system heretofore in force, for the education of poor children, gratis, was expensive and inefficient, and anti-republican as drawing a distinction between the rich and the poor. We are glad to see it superseded by a general system, even though that system should be imperfect in the details. The children of all tax payers are placed on an equal footing, and *bachelors are taxed* for the education of those who rear soldiers and statesmen, and spinsters for the republic the exact way that they ought to be taxed. It is almost needless to remark, that there was strong opposition to this bill, and much manoeuvring to get rid of it; the way of which consisted in the hazard of Governor Shulze's popularity, either in signing, or refusing to sign it. To save his Governorship in this behalf, there is a kind of salvo in the tenth section, leaving it to the discretion of the citizens to accept the law or not. This is rather queer to be sure, that wise legislators should pass laws for the public weal, and then declare that obedience thereto is optional with their constituents. But it is completely characteristic. The love of office is the ruling passion, and how ridiculous soever the dominant party may make themselves they care not; so that they can hold fast the loaves and fishes every point of their ambition is gained."

"Starn all."—There *was to be* a caucus meeting at Mr. Beale's on Wednesday evening, "to take steps towards forming a convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket favorable to the caucus candidate." Whether any "steps" were taken by the "bone and muscle of the party," as the National Intelligencer calls the caucusites of this county, we have not heard.

Mount Etna Furnace, in Butler county, according to a communication in the last Meadville Messenger, is situated where the Mercer and Butler Turnpike Road intersects Slippery Rock. In June, 1822, Dr. John Thompson purchased 400 acres of land at that place, and has since erected the furnace, a saw mill and grist mill, and expects to have a forge in operation by the first of June. Besides these, a village of nineteen dwellings has been erected for his workmen.—At this establishment, 6 tons of ore, procured on the premises, are, with the aid of 600 bushels of charcoal, smelted in one day, and produce 2 tons of excellent metal.

M'Dermot, wounded by M'Culley, is not dead, as stated in a part of last week's impression.

Myron Holley, one of the New-York canal commissioners, and Treasurer of the canal fund, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. He issued notes for carrying on the work, and appropriated so many of them to speculations for his own emolument, but which resulted unfortunately, that he became unable to account, in his public, by reason of the deeds done in his "private capacity." The loss will come off his sureties.

Jacob Parnell, a black man in Maryland, notorious for his crimes, particularly for assisting white men, more wicked than himself, in kidnapping colored persons, lately paid the forfeit of his enormities. Being closely pursued, on a charge of being an accomplice in the murder of a slave whom he had attempted to kidnap, he ripped a board from the floor of the hut in which he had taken refuge, hid himself under it, and there cut his own throat from ear to ear! Three negroes who committed the murder of the slave, are in custody.

JOHNSON was executed at New-York on the 2d. The interest which the generality of people take in an incident of this kind is truly astonishing. The New-York papers have been filled with his confessions, his trial and his conversations; and one of them contained an engraved likeness of him. The Sheriff, to prevent interruption, endeavored to conceal, until the last moment, the place of execution; but persons kept watch all night, at the shop where the gallows was making, to discover the place where it should be erected. As soon as this was ascertained, it was proclaimed abroad, and so crowded were the streets leading to the gallows, that it was with the greatest difficulty the procession could pass. Not a window of the whole distance, nearly 2 miles, but showed from 10 to 20 faces; the rooves of the houses were covered, and the boughs of the trees were loaded with human beings—nearly 20,000 were assembled in the field. Johnson denied to the last that he committed the murder, but acknowledged that he was more guilty than Jervy, a young man who lived about his house, and who, he insisted, struck the fatal blow, while he kept watch at the door. The anxiety of his wife and daughter that he should make no confession, and other circumstances, give strong reason to believe that other dreadful crimes have been committed by him and his family. The evidence is strong that the sailor, formerly mentioned, came to death by violence in Johnson's house. The day of the execution was a day of holiday to nearly the whole population of New-York and the country around—a day of dissipation and crime to many. When will the absurd and pernicious custom of public execution be discontinued?

Johnson's body was delivered over to the Physicians, who performed on it a number of galvanic experiments, with the same results that followed similar experiments in Scotland. The galvanic battery consisted of 320 pair of plates, 4 inches square, set in action by dilute nitric and sulphuric acids, the poles being provided with leaden wires, armed with platina wires at their ends. The following is the first experiment:

"Made incisions under the tendo achillis of either side; armed the tendon with tin foil, and connected them with copper wires, to which the wire of the negative pole of the battery was applied; the positive pole, attached to a ball, being introduced into the mouth. The jaws were instantly closed, and convulsive movements of the whole body immediately followed. They were not like the shakings of an ague, nor the tremblings of fear, but rather like a succession of startings from surprise: the sight made the spectators shudder."

By other experiments he was made to move the muscles of his face and lips, as if he were alive, and to fling his arms and legs about as if striking and kicking.

The pockets of four persons were picked during the execution of Johnson.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has ruled, that for the present no additional attorneys shall be admitted to its bar.

[If their conseiuences be convenient, and foresight sharp, let these debar'd lawyers come into Pennsylvania. Experience proves that few young lawyers, thus gifted, fail of rising in our state.]

The Legislature of Alabama, having established a Board of Medical Examiners for that state the diminution of the practitioners of medicine there has occasioned some strife among those who have been exeluded.

[Let these excluded quacks come into Pennsylvania, too, by all means, and commence operations upon the lives of our citizens before December next. Until that time our worthy governor holds the door open for them with his own hand; and should he then close it, his doing so will be to those who shall have entered, a diploma—a degree of M. D.]

A few rich individuals in New York, are about to establish a private Bank, and pay interest on deposits.

Several new banks were chartered in that city by the legislature at its late session.

The Massachusetts Election took place on the 5th inst. In 21 towns, Lathrop, fed. had 6999, and Eustis, dem. had 7650 votes for Governor—being a federal gain, since last year, of 682.—Eustis is, most probably, re-elected, but with a reduced majority.

In New-York, a caucus of the Legislature has nominated, for Governor, Col S. C. Young, and for Lieut Governor, Erastus Root. It is said Gov. Yeates is to be made U. S. Senator, in the room of Mr King

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING!

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

Gentlemen,—I have to request the insertion of the accompanying documents in your next paper. I feel sensibly the delicacy of the subject to which they relate, and regret sincerely the imperious necessity which demands of me the course I have pursued. In addition to what has been published, my feelings have been harrassed by accusing letters from men whose full confidence I have hitherto enjoyed, and the purity of whose motives I am not now disposed to doubt. The publication was not determined on, before the President had, on the personal application of a mutual friend, acknowledged the receipt of my letter, and declined interference on his part.—The matter is submitted without comment to the judgment of an intelligent and impartial public, and I sincerely hope that no after circumstances may render it indispensable to the further vindication of my character, to lay before them the incontrovertible evidence within my power.

With respect, your obedient and humble servant, WALTER LOWRIE.

Washington, April 1, 1824.

[Subjoined to this note is a paragraph from the Franklin Gazette, in which it is stated, that General Jackson denies having advised the president to appoint two federalists and two democrats as members of his cabinet; that Mr. Findlay never heard the president read a letter from the general containing such advice; and that Mr. Monroe denies having received such a letter of advice from Gen. Jackson. A paragraph is next given from the Democratic Press, explaining that the editor first gave the information respecting Jackson's letter to the public on authority of a letter from "a very intelligent and respectable gentleman at Pittsburgh." Then follows a letter from the Hon. George Kremer, a member of Congress, stating that the President pronounced the charge respecting Jackson's letter to be false, &c. And then comes the following letter from Mr. Lowrie himself to the President:]

Washington, March 15, 1824

SIR,—After the nomination of Mr Irish, as Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1821, my colleague, Mr Findlay, and myself, called upon you to inform you that his appointment would, on political grounds, be unacceptable to the republicans of the district, and that we would feel it to be our duty to resist its confirmation by the Senate. You were pleased to express your satisfaction that we had called upon you, as it gave you an opportunity to explain to us your course of policy on the subject of appointments. Before you proceeded to state your own views, you said you would read to us a letter on the subject, which you had received from a distinguished officer. You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from Gen. Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof. The part read, recommended to you, as a measure of policy, to form your administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country, without mentioning the names of individuals. You then proceeded to explain your own views on the subject generally, and particularly in relation to the appointment of Mr Irish, but of which it is unnecessary now to speak.

The circumstance of the letter from General Jackson, was spoken of by my colleague and myself, to several members of the Senate, whilst the question was pending before that body. On my return to my constituents, the appointment was, of course, the subject of conversation. It had been the cause of much excitement, and an opinion was freely expressed that, in making it, the wishes of the republicans of the district had been disregarded. In answer to complaints made upon that subject to me, I stated the view you had taken of the matter, in your conversation with Mr. Findlay and myself, and this led me to speak incidentally of the letter of General Jackson. The communication to us of the letter, and the expression of your sentiments on the subject of the appointment having been made without reserve, I was left at liberty to pursue that course. In taking it, I acted in furtherance of your object, by communicating to your and our constituents, explanations which had been made to us for their satisfaction. At that time, Gen. Jackson's name was not before the public for their suffrages. He was known to the nation only as a gallant soldier, who had rendered services to his country, which secured to him the gratitude and respect of most of its citizens, among whom I was included. Since he has been named as a candidate for President, his political opinions have become a matter of more interest, and that consideration has led to the publication of the circumstance of his letter to you. That publication has been made without my knowledge or assent. Some of the supporters of Gen. Jackson, deeming the matter of importance, have attributed the original statement of the existence of such a letter to me, and have, in various and offensive modes, impeached my veracity in relation to it. In addition to this, one of the Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, (the Hon. Mr. Kremer) in a publication made by him, has denied the principal facts in regard to the letter, and spoken of all that has ever passed between yourself and General Jackson, on the subject of recommendation for appointments, claiming to have the authority of a conversation with you for his statement.

You will perceive, sir, the very unpleasant situation in which I have been placed by circumstances over which I have had no control, and it is manifest that, in the termination of this affair, my character, which I trust I value as I ought, and which is to be the chief inheritance of my children, is deeply involved. It is in your power, sir, to do justice to all. I am advised, that when application was made to you, by Mr. Kremer, the letter in question had been mislaid, but that it has since been found. Its publication would correct erroneous impressions, prevent future controversy, and, I trust, vindicate my character from the aspersions which have been cast upon it. I therefore respectfully request that this may be done, in such manner as you may think most suitable. I ask it, sir, as an act of justice, which the Chief Magistrate of the country will find satisfaction in rendering to one of its citizens, who conceives that he has been grossly and unjustly calumniated.

I remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant,

WALTER LOWRIE.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the U. States.*

[The Franklin Gazette reiterates its denial of Mr. L's statement, and calls upon him for his proofs.]

[In itself, this affair is of little or no consequence to the public; for if true, as stated by Mr. L. it is creditable to General Jackson, and injurious to no one. But what is the fact? Whom shall we believe? On the one side we have Mr. L. a partizan member of the Caucus, urged by "accusing letters" from friends, who think the establishment of the fact would aid the cause of the caucus candidate. On the other, we have Mr. Findlay, a senator of at least equal weight of character with Mr. Lowrie,—General Jackson, also a senator,—and James Monroe, President of the United States.—If Mr. L. wishes to secure "the inheritance of his children" it behooves him to come out with his "incontrovertible evidence."—By the way, though, what right had Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay to attempt to control the President in the appointment of a Marshal for the Western District?]

By a late act of assembly, the state subscribes $15,000, to the stock of the Big Beaver Bridge Company; and we understand that the company intend shortly to invite proposals for the rebuilding of the bridge, at its former site, near the mouth of the Beaver; an object of much importance to the interests of Pittsburgh, and an important link in the chain of communication from Ohio, Michigan, and through Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.—*Mercury.*

Wm. H. Crawford. A meeting was to have been held at Vevay, Indiana to promote the caucus nomination of Wm. H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin. The Vevay Register says, "the day came, the hour passed—and not a soul approached the edifice where the meeting was to have been held."—*West Union Register.*

General Jackson.—A powerful meeting of the friends of General Jackson took place at Tammany Hall New York, on Thursday evening. The Commercial Advertiser in speaking on the subject, says "the gallant General has been rapidly gaining in popularity for a few months past, not only in Washington and in Pennsylvania, but in this state.—And should he be elected we have no doubt that his cabinet will be formed of the ablest and soundest materials in the nation."

Of 35 papers printed in Virginia, only *three* are for the caucus. Of 48 in Ohio, only *one* is for the caucus. Of 125 in New York, only *ten* are for the caucus; and of 100 in Pennsylvania, only *three* are for the caucus; of 20 in Maryland, only *two* are for the caucus. *Phil Gaz*

Two prisoners, confined in the jail of this place broke out last Wednesday evening. *Marshawn*, a notorious rascal, who was confined for resisting the constable, has not been heard of; the other man, named *Catelet*, was discovered next morning in a hollow stump. It seems he had crept down it for safety, and having got fast, was unable to extricate himself: in this situation, he called for assistance, repeatedly, until one or two persons arrived at the spot, and with axe in hand, felled the stump, when it was discovered that he was perfectly tight, his hands extended, and he at the depth of four feet from the top of the stump. He was conveyed back to his former lodging place.

West-Union, Ohio, Register.

Paris, Feb. 13.

A horrible murder has just been committed at Carmeil, near Paris. Twenty-two robbers entered a farm-house and murdered the master and servants, to the number of eleven persons. A little girl, only ten years of age, escaped the miscreants, by hiding herself in a dog-kennel. She recognzed the voice of one of the assassins as the farrier attached to the farm. On the following day the Magistrates proceeded to the spot. The farrier's wife stated that her husband had been absent several days; but a Gendarme, as he was going away, perceived one of the farrier's children, and inquired where his father was. The child replied,—My Papa is busy with some persons counting money in his cellar, and the twenty-two brigands were there taken into custody, and committed to the prison of Versailles.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

April 8. S. B. *Mechanic*, from Louisville.
" 10. S. B. *Eliza*, from Louisville.
" 11. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, from Louisville.

DEPARTED

April 10. S. B. *Mechanic*, for Louisville.
" —. S. B. *Congress*, do.
" 11. S. B. *Eliza*, do.

Married,

On Thursday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gill, Mr. *David Blair*, Jr. to Miss *Ellen Deary*, both of this city.

On Thursday 8th April, by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *George Elliott*, to Miss *Susannah Walker*, both of Allegheny county.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Speer, Mr. *Henry Weity, Jr.* to Miss *Betsey M'Kinney*, daughter of Mr. Alexander M'Kinney, all of Greensburgh.

Died,

On Sunday evening, 11th inst. Mrs. MARY HART, wife of Mr. Aaron Hart, of this city, aged 41 years.

On Saturday evening, the 10th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. ANDREW M'COLLOGH, son of the late Joseph M'Collogh, of this city, aged about 24 years. It is with no common feelings of regret that we record the death of this promising young man; it has caused a feeling of pain in a circle of which he was the pride and ornament. Possessed of the most amiable and manly feelings, every one who knew him esteemed and respected him—gifted with talents of the highest order, his mind enriched with classical learning, and improved by the treasures of science—his judgment sound and discriminating, his friends had fondly hoped that future usefulness would distinguish his career, and future eminence reward his exertions. Death has severed the cord of his existence and blasted their expectations!—But they mourn not as those without hope.—His piety unaffected, tho' not the less fervent, fitted him for the society of saints and angels. The mode of his being only has been changed. All that was earthly in Andrew M'Collogh is mouldering in the grave, but the spirit which threw around his existence all its attractions, has flown to the bosom of its Father and its God.—Mercury.

At the house of A. W. Foster, Esq. in Greensburgh, on the 25th ult. Mrs. ELEANOR T. HERRON, relict of Captain James Herron, in the 67th year of her age.

BOARDING.

MRS. KERR has removed to the house lately occupied by James W Biddle, and nearly opposite the Columbian Inn; where she will take 8 or 10 Boarders, on the most moderate terms.

April 16—3t

DOCTOR LOUGHRAN,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity. His shop is in Market, between Second and Third streets, lately in the occupancy of Doctor *Callaghan*, where he may be consulted in the various branches of his profession.

April 16—3*

MACHINE CARDS.

The P. Manufacturing Association

HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,

50 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers. Also,

Wool and Tow Cards,

Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate.

April 16—6t.

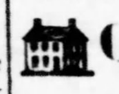
THEATRE.

THE Citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed, that the THEATRE (which is now undergoing repairs and embellishments) will be opened for a short season, in a few days. Due notice will be given of the first performance.

April 16.—1t.

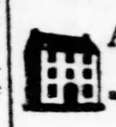
FOR RENT,

A Commodious Dwelling House,



ON the bank of the Monongahela, next door to Mr. David Logan.

—*ALSO*,—



A Three Story Brick House,

In Fourth street, between Market and Ferry Streets. Inquire of

Geo. Boggs.

April 16, 1824—4*

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 11th inst. a small

POINTER DOG,

ALL white, except the head and ears, which are brown. His tail is long. Had on a black leather collar. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return said dog to Mr. N. Richardson, Fourth Street.

April 16—3t*

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *Taylor & Faris*, having been dissolved last February, by mutual consent, those having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accompts for settlement; and those who stand indebted, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, to Thomas Taylor, who is duly authorized to collect the same. Those who neglect promptly to attend this notice, will find their respective accompts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

At this time the books will be found at the store of James Taylor & Co. in Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond, in the house lately occupied by Michael P. Cassilly & Co

Thomas Taylor.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1824.—3t

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[April 16—3mo.]

A H Wallace & W A Pope,

Under the firm of

WALLACE & POPE,

LOUISVILLE.

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention

April 16—8t.

A Proclamation.

THE MARSHAL of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the jurors, witnesses, and parties (except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases) concerned in cases for trial at the May term of the United States Court of the said District

WHEREAS the Judge of the said District hath certified to me, that he will be unable to attend at the commencement of the next stated session of the Court of the United States for the said District,—Now, in pursuance of the further direction of the said Judge, I, the said Marshal do hereby give notice, that the said Court will be adjourned from the first Monday in May next to the Saturday next preceding the second Monday of October next; and that all jurors, witnesses, and parties, except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases, are requested not to attend.

Hugh Davis,

Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 12, 1824. } Ap. 16—3t.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

Front Street Auction.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 16,

AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK,

Will be sold, an extensive assortment of

Hardware, Queensware,

Gilt Framed Looking Glasses,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

TERMS CASH

Davis & Hanson.

April 16—1.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Mens and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bolivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Gros de Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO— 3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

REMOVAL.

Eichbaum & Johnston

HAVE removed their BOOKSTORE to the house lately occupied by Mr. JOHN TOWN as an *Exchange Office*, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the *Bank of Pittsburgh*,

Where they will be supplied with a general Assortment of

Books & Stationary,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and expeditiously executed.

They also carry on

BOOK-BINDING.

April 1, 1824—3t.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth transcendently great!!

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No. 13676, a prize of		$100
4685, a prize of		50
And 198 prizes of		12 each.

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $187,826, contained in this splendid scheme, only $2526 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz:

100,000 DOLLARS
20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, and 12s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the overwhelming sum of 185,300 dollars! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entitles it to superior consideration.

For Tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted undrawn, apply or send forthwith to

CONINE'S

Fortune's Home,

No. 32, Market-Street, near the Market, Baltimore.

Present Rate:

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

TAKE NOTICE.

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May, and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at CONINE'S the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C Conine, Baltimore.

Information of the fate of tickets furnished at the close of the drawing on whatever requested.

May 27 (Ap. 9.—3t.)

BEAUTY

AN EXTRACT.

There's time for all things, and of course
A time for dalliance with the Actium maids,
And time, too, to let the maids alone,
And he who bideth perched upon his shoulders,
Age-whitened forehead, clad in silver hair,
May well forbid him that the hour hath come,
When he should muse—on more important matters.

The Creditors

Of the Subscriber are hereby notified that the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, upon his petition for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania "for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," have appointed the third day of May next, at Pittsburgh, for his hearing; when, and where his creditors may show cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

Robert Patterson,
Bookseller.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

BY advertisement in the Pittsburgh newspapers of this date, it will be seen that the circumstances, and misfortunes, occurring in late years, have fallen heavily on the subscriber, after a long period of engagement in business, so as to reduce him entirely to insolvency;—under which his distress would be much greater than it is, were it not for the kindness under Providence, of a few generous individuals, who have enabled him under an agency, with a moderate capital, to commence the BOOK & STATIONARY BUSINESS for the support of his family—and if possible, however hopeless the prospect, at a late period in life, to gain something toward the payment of debt.

He has taken the room lately occupied by L. Loomis, as a Bookstore,—where his assortment will be found to contain generally good and useful books, that are in demand in schools and colleges, and read by professional men and others.

His constant efforts will be employed to keep an assortment of the best Paper and Stationary.

The numerous Tracts of the American Tract Society, of which he is agent, together with a well selected supply of Sabbath School Books, will be found to answer the wishes of those who are fond of promoting reading and instruction in this way. He has also a great variety of books for children.

He takes, to sell on commission, such articles as may conveniently be connected with Bookselling, and hopes for a share of encouragement, in this way, from Pittsburgh manufacturers. Besides money, he receives in payment, Rags, Tanners' Scraps, Bags, Linen, &c. at the regular cash prices:—and as he neither buys nor sells on a general credit, he can sell as reasonably as regular dealing will justify.

He particularly requests his numerous friends and acquaintances, to bear in mind that a reasonable portion of the custom which he has had for many years, in this place, will be sufficient: and he hopes they will not doubt the truth of the old proverb that "*every little helps*," especially with an individual, such as the subscriber, who has seen and experienced enough to deter from all immoderate borrowing, endorsing, and extravagant extension of business,—and who is content by economy and industry, to seek a living for his family.

His friends and customers will please to recollect that his present stand for Bookselling is not in any of the four places where it has been within 12 or 14 years, but in Market street, a few doors below 4th street.

Robert Patterson,

Pittsburgh, April 9. *Agent.*

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at a short notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

200 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, residing in the neighborhood of the land, will show it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bindley, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 12, 1823.—tf

DOCTOR J. BLEZARD

HAS REMOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. Presstel, Esq. in Penn, between Market and Wood streets.

April 6, 1824—3t

CARD.

MR. BAKER

PRESENTS his compliments to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and informs them that he intends commencing tuition in MUSIC, on the *First Tuesday in May next*, on Monday, the 19th inst. He flatters himself, from his experience and his attention to his pupils, he will merit public patronage.

The terms will be 8 dollars per quarter, three lessons each week. Particular attention will be paid to the vocal part.

April 9.—3t.ap

Mr. J. Drecourt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having relinquished teaching Females he will devote himself entirely to the instruction of the other sex. The following branches of education will be taught at his residence opposite Mr. Bowen's Nail Factory.

Reading,	Projection of Maps, &c.
Writing,	History,
Arithmetic,	Book-Keeping, in all its branches, and the
Grammar,	French Language.
Practical Orthography,	
Geography,	

Terms very moderate.

N. B Mr. J. D. continues to give private lessons in the French Language.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 3t

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassilly, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock. P M.

ALEX JOHNSTON, Jr. *Clerk.*

April 2, 1824.—[Ap 9—4t]

WANTED,

A Journeyman Saddler.

A FIRST RATE WORKMAN will receive constant employment and liberal wages.—None other need apply.

Saml. M'Clellan.

Wheeling, April 9—4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having declined business, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Patterson & Dunlap*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them will please make immediate payment to either of them, or to Mr. Robert Dunlap

Nathaniel Patterson,
John Dunlap.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824—3t

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed *Monday, the third day of May next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not severally be discharged.

JOHN POLLARD,
Hatter, Pittsburgh.
JAMES SCOTT,
Farmer, Ohio township.
JOSEPH SANDERS,
Tailor, Mifflin township.
JAMES COULTER.
Laborer, Ross township.

Allegheny county, April 9, 1824.—3t

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John B. Brown,
Cornwith, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny County, April 9, 1824.—3t

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—tf *Market Street.*

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

*** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times. A. A. & Co.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—*ALSO*,—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD-CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines. Apply to

A. Way & Co.
Market Street.

March 26, 1824—3t.

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved

FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo

Notice to Creditors.

MY creditors are hereby notified that I have applied to the court of common pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court has appointed Monday, the 3d day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Irwin Wallace,
Late Commission Merchant.

April 2, 1824.

PHILLIPS & SHEPARD,

HAVE associated with them in business, *Mr. Gilbert Adams* and have made arrangements to conduct the business in future at their old stand on Market street, under the firm of

Phillips, Adams, & co.

And hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may confide business to their care.

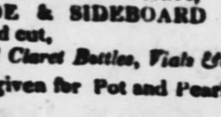
Maysville, March 24. [April 2—3t]

DOCTOR AGNEW

HAS REMOVED TO SECOND-STREET.

NEXT door to the U. S. Branch Bank, and to the Columbian Inn, where all who need his MEDICAL SERVICES may henceforward find him; and where all who owe him, he hopes, will speedily call and pay him without further invitation.

April 1, 1824.—3t



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

Young Ladies' Academy.

I. H. FIELDING

Has opened an Academy for Young Ladies, in [illegible] where [illegible] The rooms [illegible] are large, airy and convenient, and [illegible] the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

TERMS.—*Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic*, $5 per quarter.—When to these are added *Composition, Geography and History*, $6 per quarter. And $8, when pupils advance to *Projection of Maps, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy*. The three last branches will be accompanied with such instructions in Geometry as are necessary to the understanding of them: and the more advanced pupils will learn an outline of *Natural and Moral Philosophy*.

Pittsburgh, March 5.—tf

Just Received & For Sale,

445 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE.

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Register's Office,

Allegheny County, ss. March 22d, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of *Michael Holman*, late of Plum township; *Robert Graham, Esq.* late of the city of Pittsburgh; and *John Seaton*, late of Fayette township, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased, that the executors and administrators, of said decedents, have filed accounts of their administration upon said estates, which accounts will be presented to the Orphans' court, of this county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, 19th April, 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register.

March 26—4t

Hair Restorative,

And Preventative Against Grease.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, which will infallibly restore the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to profit by it himself. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Ceruse, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable, and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Ceruse tends to reanimate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in arresting and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few bages of the above Ceruse, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Ceruse will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Ceruse being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Ceruse will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C. Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Ceruse cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in *Pittsburgh*, ONLY BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the proprietor.

April 9—3m.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing.		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. 3tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Poetry.

BEAUTY.

BY THE REV. GEORGE CROLY.

Has seen the eye of sunny blue,
And lips, like rubies dipt in dew;
And locks, in sunny radiance wreathing,
And forms, like alabaster, breathing;
And felt that beauty never stole
A lasting fetter on the soul;
As lightning swift, and free as wind,
The mind alone can chain the mind.

It is not in the witchery
Of rosy lip or azure eye,
Nor in the deeper sacrifice,
Of cheeks abashed and whispered sighs.
Light as the summer meteor's glance
It startles from the tempting trance;
Or won—as quickly lost as won,
Waves its bright pinion, and is gone.

Where then to find the spell that flings
The fetter on those watering wings?
'Tis in the native truth of heart,
That scorns the thought of female art,
That keenly thrilled by joy or pain
Disdains the thrill to hide or feign;
And anxious but one heart to move,
Toils not for triumph, but for love.
On his wild plume this fetter twine,
The wanderer's thine, and ever thine!

AN EXTRACT.

There is a time for all things, and of course
A time for dalliance with the Aonian maids,
And a time, too, to let the maids alone.
And he who findeth perched upon his shoulders,
A wrinkled forehead, clad in silver hair,
May well bethink him that the hour hath come,
When he should muse—on more important matters.

The Creditors

OF the Subscriber are hereby notified that the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, upon his petition for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania "for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," have appointed the third day of May next, at Pittsburgh, for his hearing; when, and where his creditors may show cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

Robert Patterson,
Bookseller.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

BY advertisement in the Pittsburgh newspapers of this date, it will be seen that the vicissitudes, and misfortunes, occurring in late years, have fallen heavily on the subscriber, after a long period of engagement in business, so as to reduce him entirely to insolvency;—under which his distress would be much greater than it is, were it not for the kindness under Providence, of a few generous individuals, who have enabled him under an agency, with a moderate capital, to commence the BOOK & STATIONARY BUSINESS for the support of his family—and if possible, however hopeless the prospect, at a late period in life, to gain something toward the payment of debt.

He has taken the room lately occupied by L. Loomis, as a Bookstore,—where his assortment will be found to contain generally good and useful books, that are in demand in schools and colleges, and read by professional men and others.

His constant efforts will be employed to keep an assortment of the best Paper and Stationary.

The numerous Tracts of the American Tract Society, of which he is agent, together with a well selected supply of Sabbath School Books, will be found to answer the wishes of those who are fond of promoting reading and instruction in this way. He has also a great variety of books for children.

He takes, to sell on commission, such articles as may conveniently be connected with Bookselling, and hopes for a share of encouragement, in this way, from Pittsburgh manufacturers. Besides money, he receives in payment, Rags, Tanners' Scraps, Bags, Linen, &c. at the regular cash prices:—and as he neither buys nor sells on a general credit, he can sell as reasonably as regular dealing will justify.

He particularly requests his numerous friends and acquaintances, to bear in mind that a reasonable portion of the custom which he has had for many years, in this place, will be sufficient: and he hopes they will not doubt the truth of the old proverb that "*every little helps*," especially with an individual, such as the subscriber, who has seen and experienced enough to deter from all immoderate borrowing, endorsing, and extravagant extension of business,—and who is content by economy and industry, to seek a living for his family.

His friends and customers will please to recollect that his present stand for Bookselling is not in any of the four places where it has been within 12 or 14 years, but in Market street, a few doors below 4th street.

Robert Patterson,
Pittsburgh, April 9. *Agent.*

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. GAZZAM,

HAS REMOVED to the house lately occupied by E. Pentland, Esq. in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 9, 1824—3t

CARD.

MR. BAKER

PRESENTS his compliments to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and informs them that he intends commencing tuition in MUSIC, on the *Piano Forte or Organ*, on Monday, the 19th inst. He flatters himself, from his experience and his attention to his pupils, he will merit public patronage.

The terms will be 8 dollars per quarter, three lessons each week. Particular attention will be paid to the vocal part.

April 9.—3t AB

Mr. J. Drocourt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having relinquished teaching Females he will devote himself entirely to the instruction of the other sex. The following branches of education will be taught at his residence opposite Mr. Bowen's Nail Factory.

Reading,
Writing,
Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Practical Orthography,
Geography,
Projection of Maps, &c.
History,
Book-Keeping, in all its branches, and the
French Language.

Terms very moderate.

N. B Mr. J. D. continues to give private lessons in the French Language.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 3t

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassilly, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P M.

ALEX JOHNSTON, Jr. *Clerk.*

April 2, 1824.—[Ap 9—4t]

WANTED,

A Journeyman Saddler.

A FIRST RATE WORKMAN will receive constant employment and liberal wages.—None other need apply.

Saml. M'Clallan.

Wheeling, April 9—4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having declined business, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Patterson & Dunlap*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them will please make immediate payment to either of them, or to Mr. Robert Dunlap

Nathaniel Patterson,
John Dunlap.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824—3t*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed *Monday, the third day of May next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not severally be discharged.

JOHN POLLARD,
Hatter, Pittsburgh.
JAMES SCOTT,
Farmer, Ohio township.
JOSEPH SANDERS,
Tailor, Mifflin township.
JAMES COULTER,
Laborer, Ross township.

Allegheny county, April 9, 1824.—3*

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John B. Brown,
Gunsmith, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny County, April 9, 1824.—3t*

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—tf *Market Street.*

PHENIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

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For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

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Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

*** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times. A. A. & Co.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers

—*ALSO*,—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD-CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines. Apply to

A. Way & Co.
Market Street.

March 26, 1824—8t.

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved

FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
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Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

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Irwin Wallace,
Late Commission Merchant.

April 2, 1824.

PHILLIPS & SHEPARD,

HAVE associated with them in business, *Mr Gilbert Adams* and have made arrangements to conduct the business in future at their old stand on Market street, under the firm of

Phillips, Adams, & co.

And hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may confide business to their care.

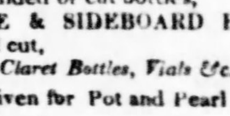
Maysville, March 24. [April 2—5t]

DOCTOR AGNEW

HAS REMOVED TO SECOND STREET.

NEXT door to the U. S. Branch Bank, and to the Columbian Inn, where all who need his MEDICAL SERVICES may henceforward find him; and where all who owe him, he hopes, will speedily call and pay him without further invitation.

April 1, 1824.—3t



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING

Has opened an Academy for Young Ladies, IN Miss *Spencer's* former School-Room, on Water-Street. The room is remarkably spacious, comfortable, airy and convenient; and perhaps the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

TERMS.—*Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic*, $3 per quarter.—When to these are added *Composition, Geography and History*, $4 per quarter. And $5, when pupils advance to *Projection of Maps, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy*. The three last branches will be accompanied with such instructions in *Geometry* as are necessary to the understanding of them: and the more advanced pupils will learn an outline of *Natural* and *Moral Philosophy*.

Pittsburgh, March 5.—tf

Just Received & For Sale,

46 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Register's Office,

Allegheny County, ss. MARCH 22d, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of *Michael Helman*, late of Plum township; *Robert Graham, Esq.* late of the city of Pittsburgh; and *John Seaton*, late of Fayette township, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased, that the executors and administrators, of said decedents, have filed accounts of their administration upon said estates, which accounts will be presented to the Orphans' court, of this county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, 19th April, 1824

M. Stewart,
Register.

March 26—4t

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in *Pittsburgh*, ONLY BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the proprietor.

April 9—3m.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. 5tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lanbdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Landin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.